The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1875. NUMBER 110.

FURS.

Furs! Furs!

Elegant Seal Sacques,
Elegant Mink Sacques,
Elegant Mink Sets,
Elegant Seal Sets,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
Sweet,
Dempster & Co.'s
220 and 222 Madison-st.
Will remove 1st January next to
216 & 218 MONROE-ST.

ART SALE.

C. HIGHWOOD'S
SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL
ART SALE!
OF ORIGINAL
EUROPEAN PAINTINGS,
TO BE
SOLD BY AUCTION
AT THE ART-ROOMS,
165 WABASH-AV.
ON THE EVENINGS OF
Thursday and Friday, Dec. 16 & 17,
Commencing at 7:30 p. m.

In consequence of Mr. Highwood's immediate departure for Europe, and encouraged by his friends and many art-lovers, he has concluded to sell, without reserve, his entire superb collection. Such an opportunity to procure fine works of art has never occurred before in this city.
The sale will be conducted by F. A. LEONARD.
J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A CHALLENGE TO ALL IN PRICES!
COMPETITION DEFIED!
REMEMBER,
Thirty per cent less than Jobbers' Prices, at the
BANKRUPT HOLIDAY BAZAAR.
Over 3,000 Fine French Hair Switches at any price to close out.
Over 500 doz. Ladies' Fine Cotton Undergarments sacrificed regardless of value.
Toys, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, Albums, &c., &c., and over 5,000 useful and ornamental articles, at 30 per cent less than wholesale prices.
Remember, 81 East Madison-st.,
Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

Photograph and Autograph Albums,
Fine Bronze Goods, &c., for the Holidays,
AT RETAIL AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships,
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, 4,341 tons..........Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2:30 p. m.
THE QUEEN, 4,471 tons......Saturday, Dec. 11, at 3 p. m.
ENGLAND, 4,898 tons........Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 a. m.
EGYPT, 5,089 tons..........Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 a. m.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, 3,847 tons....Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 p. m.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth, G. B. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier..................Saturday, Dec. 11
PEREIRE, Daure......................Saturday, Dec. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DeBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N.Y.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
SOMERSET, Western..............Thursday, Dec. 16
GREAT WESTERN, Windham......Wednesday, Dec. 29
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

FRUITS.

FRUITS.
C. E. WEBBER, cor. S. Water & Dearborn,
As usual, is in the market, with the first and always the best Fruits.
1,000 boxes Messina Oranges and Lemons.
200 cases Valencia Oranges.
250 brls Louisiana Oranges.
For sale to the Trade LOW.

FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
BANKER,
Chamber of Commerce, Chicago,
Advances MONEY on Produce, Real Estate, City Certificates and Bonds. Exchange for sale on all parts of Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN
On farms in Cook County and Northern Illinois. Sums of $500 and upwards on city real estate.
KIMBALL & FRAKE,
26 Metropolitan Block, Randolph-st.,
Elevator to 3d floor.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

BLANK BOOKS,
Stationery, and Printing,
Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by J. M. W. JONES, 104 and 106 Madison-st.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYEING.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.
BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE,
80 South Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

We are opening to-day some Beautiful Novelties in Black
ONYX
AND
CAMEO
JEWELRY. Also ELEGANT ENAMELED PAINTINGS IN SETS, GOLD MEDALLIONS AND CROSSES, NEW SILVER, CLOCKS, BRONZES, OPERA GLASSES, and
GENEVA WATCHES.
Nothing can be more tempting than Elegant ELGIN WATCHES, at the reduced prices at which we are offering them.
GILES, BRO. & CO.,
266 and 268 Wabash-av.
Finest Wholesale Stock of Rogers' celebrated SILVER GOODS, comprising new designs of Tea Sets, Urns, Epergnes, Berry, Baking, Butter, Cake, Card, Celery, and Oyster Dishes, Vases, Toilet Stands, Casters, Ladles, &c., to be found in the West.
PRICES GUARANTEED THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

LIPMAN'S
MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
N. W. cor. Monroe and Clark-sts.
THE PLACE TO
SAVE YOUR MONEY!
IMMENSE STOCK OF
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, CHAINS,
BRACELETS, JEWELRY, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
Half the Price Regular Jewelers Charge.
Call, See, Examine, and save your money.
All Goods Warranted.
LIPMAN,
N. W. cor. Clark and Monroe-sts.

HOLIDAY
JEWELRY!
We offer an immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., at bottom prices.
French (imitation) Bronzes at cost, and less, to close out the line.
N. MATSON & CO.
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

WE ARE RETAILING
AT COST,
For the Next Ten Days, $25,000 Worth of
DIAMONDS.
FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,
170 LaSalle-st.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY,
HARD AND SOFT COALS.
MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK:
COR. MARKET & RANDOLPH-STS.
Also Office and Dock, No. 1 North Market-st.
Office and Yard, 711 West Lake-st.
Down Town Office, 146 LaSalle-st.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

15 PER CT. DISCOUNT
On all Winter Overcoatings and Heavy Suitings for and until January 1, 1876.
Quality, Style, Fit, Durability.
"Only so far as Dress springs from, and illustrates character, can it be admitted to the realm of art."
EDWARD ELY,
Wabash-av. cor. Monroe-st.

HOTEL.

"THE BRUNSWICK."
Boylston, Corner Clarendon-st., Boston.
This new and commodious structure is now completed and ready for the reception of travelers and the public. The house is fire-proof, and contains every modern improvement, including a passenger and baggage elevator. It is elegantly furnished, is located in a most desirable part of the city, near the Common, Public Garden, and the railroad depots.
Besides rooms for transient guests, it contains many rooms *en suite* for families who desire to locate permanently. No pains or money will be spared to make the Brunswick take rank with the best hotels in this country. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. W. WOLCOTT, Proprietor.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
OFFICE OF THE VESSEL-OWNERS' TOWING CO.,
NO. 244 SOUTH WATER-ST.,
CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1875.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, of Chicago, will be held at the rooms of the Lumberman's Exchange, No. 258 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m.
The business of the meeting will be the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and such action in regard to the purchase or retiring of a portion of the capital stock of the Company as shall be deemed advisable. JOHN OLIVER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Ye Unterrified Democracy Meet in Secret and Solemn Council.

The Tribune Representative, However, Proceeds to Tell All About It.

They Choose a Committee of Safety to Run the House Machine.

Which Committee Will Carry the Party Lash and Use It Unsparingly.

A National Executive Committee also Provided For.

Luttrell, of California, the Clown of the Occasion.

He Lays Out a Gorgeous Scheme for Investigating Everybody.

Text of Mr. Blaine's Unsectarian School Amendment.

Bill Introduced in the Senate to Declare the Intent of the Pacific Railroad Acts.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.
WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The House Democratic caucus met at 2 o'clock, and in two hours had performed two remarkable acts. It appointed a committee to conduct the Presidential campaign, and another committee to act as a Star Chamber censor of Congress. The first Committee is usual with both parties. The second is a political innovation. The Northern Democrats, who make some claim to independence, are already very restive at the caucus decision. They are even now ready to echo the words of Holman, who said in caucus that he did not propose to have any Star Chamber control his vote or conscience. The formal proceedings of the caucus were these: It was generally agreed that the proceedings of the caucus should be kept secret. Lamar, who has been made permanent President of the Democratic caucus, called the meeting to order. He stated that it had been called at the request of prominent members of the party, to take such action as might be deemed proper, after consideration. Waddell, of North Carolina, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

to consist of three members of the Senate, six members of the House, and three residents of the District, who should have supervision of the distribution of documents, and have charge over such other matters as are usually devolved on such a committee. Waddell thought that the importance of the Presidential campaign rendered such a committee imperatively necessary. This resolution was adopted without discussion. Sam Cox then submitted his Star Chamber resolution. This brilliant opponent of the "Will-o'-the-wisp," which he calls Republican centralization, proposes to create something like the old Council of Ten, which shall have control of a great party, and make voting cattle of its Representatives. Cox succeeded, and the futile attempts of the Republicans in the last Congress to suppress independence of thought on the Force bill and other subjects are insignificant compared with the shackles which the Democratic party forged to-day for the voices and votes of its members. Cox's resolution provides for the appointment of

A COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN

Representatives to act in conjunction with a Committee to be appointed by the Senate Democratic caucus to originate business, and to determine on such line of policy as may be wise to pursue. This is the substance of the language of the resolution. It met with considerable opposition in that form. A large number of members wished to have a better chance of securing a place on this grand political council of the Democrats than they were likely to have at the hands of Lamar. Accordingly an amendment was offered, providing that the Committee should consist of one member for each State and Territory, to be named by the respective delegations. A general debate followed, which was participated in by Randall, Holman, Jones of Kentucky, Luttrell, and Buckner. Holman and Jones developed the most independence. They opposed both the resolution and the amendment, insisting that no necessity existed for the creation of such a Committee. They said that the action of no Committee could bind any member or prevent the caucus of the whole from taking whatever action it deemed right. Those who had planned this political Sanhedrim were not to be diverted from the purpose by any such exhibitions of independence. Specious speeches were ready to show that the object of the resolution was not to bind the votes or consciences of any members, but that it was merely to simplify the labors of the cause by arranging business, and that whatever recommendations the Committee decided on should be submitted to the caucus for its approval. The resolution, as originally introduced by Cox, was, however, adopted without modification. Lamar was authorized to appoint both Committees. No other business was transacted.

The Conservative Democrats

ARE VERY MUCH DISTURBED

at this caucus action. They concede that it is a confession of weakness; that it is an attempt to secure by force a unity which does not in fact exist. It is a desperate expedient of an ambitious, chaotic heterogeneous party, and seems more likely to disrupt than to unite the Democratic party. There are a few men from moderate districts in the North, like Holman, whose voices will not be stopped. Presidential aspirants, party necessities, or Tom Scott's blandishments, cannot control them. Thus the Democrats have put their side of the House into the hands of a Committee of Public Safety. These thirteen are to be selected by Mr. Lamar. Thus, in fact, Northern Democrats to-day turned over the entire policy of their party to Mr. Lamar, an ex-Confederate. This action does not meet with universal approbation among Northern Democrats, and among Republicans it is accepted as a confession that it will not do to trust a Democratic House. This Committee of Safety will be announced at an adjourned caucus.

Changes among the House employes is also reacting on the Democrats. Every day Union soldiers are replaced by Confederates, and while Northern Democrats claim it is all right to make a complete change, still they admit it grates harshly on them to see a Union soldier discharged from the service of Congress to give support to Confederates. Signs of a struggle for leadership among the Democrats are numerous, and indications of various and serious troubles form the subject of remark on every side.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Luttrell, of California, prepared and had distributed in the caucus a printed list of fifty investigations which he announced were necessary, and that a separate committee of at least three members should be appointed for each. This would employ the entire Democratic side of the House. The following are specimens of this absurd and ridiculous performance: Belknap is charged with selling $800,000,000 worth of war material without accounting for the money. He proposes that one committee shall investigate the effect of the apppropriations for internal improvements on legislation and public morals. Robeson is charged with selling $40,000,000 worth of ships without accounting for the money. As in the case of Belknap, these figures are so far beyond the value of everything and anything, or hard to sell or to steal, as to do immense credit to Mr. Luttrell's imagination. Investigation No. 3 is the means whereby Ben Butler has come to be counsel in nearly every important case. No. 4, the use made by Jay Cooke, with Secretary McCulloch's permission, of $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 of Government bonds. No. 5, whether the liberties of the people are violated by the internal revenue system. No. 6, the fraudulent increase in value of the French franc, and consequent robbery of merchants. Of course

THIS JOLLY INVESTIGATOR

in the list submitted for caucus consideration did not forget the Treasury, Interior, and Post-Office, but his efforts have excited general ridicule, and have done much toward damaging Democratic investigations at their threshold. These, with forty like them, are presented with this appeal:

Democrats of the House, each of these points cover a wrong to be exposed and checked. The people demand truth at your hands. They will sustain you in unveiling it.

DIPLOMATIC.
CUSHING'S CORRESPONDENCE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States, which accompany the President's message, form two volumes, with an excellent index. Extracts are given from the correspondence with all of our foreign Ministers, none of them more interesting than the dispatches addressed to and received from Mr. Cushing at Madrid, which occupy about one-eighth of the whole work. The entire history of the steamer Virginius difficulty of last year is given, but with diplomatic discreetness. None of the interesting correspondence which has been going on during the last three months is given. It is easy to see, however, by the tone of some of the dispatches published, that Mr. Cushing has not a very high opinion of the Cuban insurgents. In a dispatch written at Madrid in August last on the affairs of Puerto Rico, he says that island has always been exempt from the semi-insane spirit of chronic rebellion which has so long prevailed in Cuba, and which, whatever pretexts or even plausible reasons it may allege, in the want of wisdom of the superior Government has its real cause in the character, conduct, and mode of life of the Cubans themselves.

PINCHBACK.
BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—It is expected that as soon as Dorsey, Sharon, Alcorn, and Jones arrive here and are firmly established in their seats in the Senate, the case of Pinchback will be taken up and disposed of. The case has assumed a new phase since the withdrawal of McMillan, and Administration people say that now Pinchback will receive almost the entire Republican vote of the Senate for his admission. They argue that, if Pinchback is rejected, Louisiana will be hopelessly Democratic, and will be as sure for the next Democratic candidate for President as Georgia or Kentucky. Thus his rejection will be throwing away to the Democracy the last but one of the Southern States, and that one (meaning South Carolina) they think Chamberlain means soon to turn over to the Democrats, so that the Democracy will enter the next campaign with a certainty of every State south of Mason and Dixon's line for their candidate. They say that the Republican party is, on a fair vote, justly entitled to South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, but, if they sit still and allow matters to go on as they have been, as instanced by the recent case of Mississippi, the Republican party will not have an electoral vote from the South in the next campaign. Hence they intend making the case of Pinchback the beginning of a determined effort to regain what they claim belongs to them in the South.

THE RECORD.
PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Mr. Anthony presented a memorial signed by 2,325 members of the Society of Friends in New England in favor of international arbitration for the settlement of disputes between nations, without resorting to arms. In presenting the memorial, Mr. Anthony said that any measure looking to a settlement of disputes without resorting to arms was in the interest of humanity. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Howe presented a memorial of citizens of Wisconsin for the repeal of the law increasing postage on merchandise. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. West presented the memorial of 1,000 citizens of Louisiana against the operations of what is known as the "Little Tariff bill," in regard to duties on wines. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill is a copy of the bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee March 10, 1874. It provides that none of these acts shall be so construed by any officer or Department of the Government to authorize the issuance to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company, or to the successors or assigns of either Company, of any United States bonds or patents for bonds as subsidies for the construction of any extension of the road provided for in the thirteenth section of the act of July 1, 1862, in excess of 100 miles next to the Missouri River, nor shall any action of any Government officer or Department heretofore or that may hereafter be taken, or of any railroad company, be so construed as to authorize the issuance of bonds or patents for lands for any such extension.

TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

Senator Frelinghuysen's bill relating to the transportation of animals prohibits their continuous confinement beyond a period of twenty-eight hours, unless storms or other accidental causes prevent their being unloaded for rest, water, feeding, and when so unloaded it may be for at least five hours. The animals thus unloaded must be fed and watered by the owners or masters of vehicles or boats transporting them in case the owners fail to do so, and in this event shall have a lien upon them for food, care, and custody, and shall not be liable for any detention. The bill also requires United States Marshals, upon application of any incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, to designate an agent of such society who shall thereupon have power to make arrests of all persons offending against the foregoing provisions.

PRESENTATION.

Senator Edmunds introduced a bill authorizing the Hon. G. P. March, United States Minister to Italy, to accept a pocket chronometer from the Republic of Switzerland, and a mosaic table from the Kingdom of Italy, tendered him by those Governments in recognition of his services as arbitrator in settling the disagreement between them touching the question of boundary.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible restraint or involuntary servitude. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DEFAULTERS.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution citing the law requiring reports to be made to Congress annually of persons indebted to the Government, the list of defaulters, the amount of the defalcations, etc., and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate why such reports have not been made. In submitting the resolution, Mr. Davis said that no report had been made since 1865. He believed an immense sum was due to the Government by defaulters. It was stated, last year, when a similar resolution was offered, that it would cost $75,000 and require several months to furnish the list of defaulters, the amount involved, etc.

Mr. Sherman suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Thurman saw no reason why the resolution should not be adopted, and sent directly to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman said that the resolution referred to several statutes to which the Senators had not had an opportunity to refer.

It also asserted three or four matters, purporting to be facts, which the Senator himself could not vouch for, and he (Sherman) thought all resolutions of inquiry involving an expense should be referred to appropriate committees.

Dr. Davis said he was satisfied that the law had been disregarded since 1865, and he saw no reason why the Secretary of the Treasury should not be asked why the law had not been complied with.

Mr. Boutwell said that the statute, as it now stood, did not require the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish such a list.

Mr. Sherman said he would not object to the resolution being printed and laid over until to-morrow, but he gave notice now that he would hereafter move to refer to the proper committee all resolutions of inquiry where questions of fact or law were involved. The resolution was then laid over until to-morrow, to be printed.

EXTRADITION LAW.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by a general law for the extradition of fugitives from justice, and also as to the propriety of refusing an asylum to fugitive criminals and removing them from the country. He thought we could raise up enough of our own. The resolution was agreed to.

OTHER BILLS.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill attaching the Territory of Alaska to, and making it part of, the Territory of Washington, and providing for a Civil Government therein. Territories.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River from some feasible point in Buffalo County, Wis., to some feasible point in Winona County, in the State of Minnesota. Post-Offices and Post Roads.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Mr. Stevenson submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate, if not deemed incompatible with public interests, whether the duty imposed upon each Indian Agent by the tenth section of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes, approved the 3d of March, 1875, requiring each Indian Agent to keep a book of itemized expenditures of every kind, with a record of all contracts, together with the receipts of money from all sources, has been complied with by said Agents. Agreed to.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to amend Sec. 5,138 of the revised statutes of the United States permitting National Banks to organize with a capital of $50,000 in towns irrespective of population. It provides that no National Banking Association shall be organized under the section with less capital than $50,000. Referred.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to forfeit certain public lands granted aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast. Railroads.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. Military Affairs.

CLAIMS.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to repeal so much of section 5,480 of the Revised Statutes as forbids payment of accounts, claims, and demands therein named, and all laws and clauses of laws forbidding payment thereof. Judiciary.

The bill refers to claims or demands against the United States which existed prior to the 13th of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late Rebellion. Authorizes the settlement of such claims, and appropriates $400,000 for that purpose,—and after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Edward S. Tobey, Postmaster of Boston; R. Holland Duell, of New York, Commissioner of Patents; George M. Emery, of Tennessee, Governor of Utah; James S. Clarkson, Postmaster at DesMoines, Ia.

NOTES AND NEWS.
THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Mr. Blaine will introduce his proposed constitutional amendment to-morrow. It is in these words:

No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations.

It is understood that many Democrats advise concurring in it. One leading and prominent Democratic member from New York proposes to support the amendment with a proviso added that the enforcement of the amendment upon the States shall be by judicial process, and not by Congress.

A BIG JUDGMENT.

In the important case of Phillips & Colby, Construction Company, vs. E. S. Alexander and others, from the Northern District of Illinois, the Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the judgment of the Court below, on condition that the defendants in error remit from the judgment the amount of the special verdict in their favor of $11,000, thus reducing their total recovery to $107,000, and interest and costs. The case arose out of the contract of Alexander and his associates to grade the line of the Wisconsin Central Railway from Stevens Point to Lake Superior, in the progress of which work they were compelled to stop, as was alleged, by the failure of the Construction Company to pay for the work according to their contract, and the recovery was for work done and damages suffered on account of the breaking up of the enterprise by reason of the default of the Construction Company.

PACIFIC RAILROAD ACTS.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, has introduced a bill, the effect of which, if it becomes a law, will be to render of nugatory import the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Union Pacific case. The bill declares the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts of July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and July 3, 1866. It is a copy of the bill reported by the Senate Committee of the Judiciary, March 10, 1874. It provides that none of these acts shall be so construed by any officer or Department of the Government as to authorize the issuance of bonds to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway, or to the Hannibal & St. Joe, or their successors or assigns.

THE MINT QUESTION.

There is no doubt that Dr. Linderman has decided that, if it is desired to coin silver, Indianapolis is the Mint solely to coin silver, Indianapolis is the best location, but if to coin both gold and silver, St. Louis has the best facilities of any Western city. The President is likely to send a message to Congress without making any change in Linderman's recommendations. Then the contest for the Mint begins.

HOUSE APPOINTMENT.

John D. Young, an ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, has been placed on the roll of the Doorkeeper of the House as a Messenger.

THE DUTCH MISSION.

Judge Birney, of Bay City, Mich., has been agreed on as the successor of Frank Stockbridge, of Kalamazoo and Chicago, for the mission to the Hague. Stockbridge declined to accept it.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives has appointed his uncle, Green Adams, of Kentucky, Chief Clerk, in place of Clinton Lloyd. Adams was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and afterwards Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

THE SUPREME COURT

will adjourn on Friday until Jan. 3, 1876.

In the executive session of the Senate, the nomination of Mr. Bangs for District Attorney was recommended unanimously by the Committee for confirmation, but, pending action, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The message which the President will shortly send to Congress on Southern affairs will relate for the greater part to the late troubles in Mississippi and the mode of conducting the elections in that State, the information having been gathered by persons designated for that purpose.

WHISKY.

Mr. Farwell Says He and Senator Logan Tried to Remove Solicitor Wilson.

And Thereupon Wilson Tried to Have Ward Get Farwell Indicted.

Mr. Ward Denies, and Wilson Says It Is Absurd.

Advent in This City of Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury.

Some Very Guarded Opinions of His on the Whisky-War in Chicago.

How Much Bingham Paid Per Head for Crooked Humans.

The President Reiterates with Emphasis: "Let No Guilty Man Escape!"

ASSERTION AND DENIAL.
THE HON. MR. FARWELL'S STATEMENT.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Mr. C. B. Farwell having read in the local gossip of THE TRIBUNE a suggestion of probability that one Senator, one Congressman, two editors, and others will be involved in Chicago whisky, and though this statement has been explained to mean no Congressman from Chicago, and no United States Senator, but an ex-State Senator, authorizes the following statement:

That he (Farwell) and Gen. Logan endeavored at one time to have Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, removed; that thereby they incurred the deadly enmity of said Wilson; that they worked to have Glover removed from the office of District Attorney, and Ward appointed, and succeeded, and thereby secured the enmity of Burton C. Cook; that, in the course of events, Wilson went to Chicago, and demanded of Ward that he have Farwell indicted by the Grand Jury, and in answer to Ward's inquiry on what evidence Wilson said it made no difference, to indict him, and the evidence could be got afterwards. That Ward refused on official and personal grounds to attempt anything of the kind. That a witness, Durphy by name, was sent to the Grand Jury, who testified that on one occasion Mersereau and C. B. Farwell called at the Dock Company's office to get some whisky released, which he (Durphy) refused to do, and that then Farwell told the other man, "You will have to get Jake Rehm to do this." That subsequently Durphy called at Farwell's store and expressed his regrets at having been compelled to go before the Grand Jury, adding that he had not said anything calculated to injure C. B. Farwell. At this moment C. B. Farwell came up and recognized Durphy as a man who had previously applied to him for employment, pleading great lameness from wounds received in the army, and that he (Farwell) had never seen him since, except a few days later, when he met him in the street, entirely free of lameness. That he reminded Durphy of this, the only occasions on which they had ever met, when the latter immediately drove away. That no evidence but this of Durphy's was offered before the Grand Jury implicating C. B. Farwell.

The whisky was obtained from the Dock Company on receipts to which the name of Jake Rehm was forged,—the name being spelled Reim. That in all the proceedings Bluford Wilson has been governed by a desire to punish and injure Farwell, Logan, Ward, and their friends.

WHAT MR. WARD SAYS.

Accompanying this letter was a letter from Mr. Farwell asking that that part of his statement which related to the Hon. J. D. Ward be shown to that gentleman prior to its publication. In order to comply with this request, a TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Ward at his residence last evening, and, having informed him that the above document had been received, asked his opinion of that part which especially related to himself. Mr. Ward said the statements made concerning himself and Bluford Wilson were neither exactly true nor false; they had a semblance of truth. When the whisky troubles began to arise, and when Mr. Farwell's name was associated with those troubles, he would frequently meet Mr. Ward at his office, and the two would talk the matter over. Mr. Ward on one occasion remembered making a joking remark somewhat like the following: "Well, Charley, they're bringing a good deal of pressure to bear on your case. Guess they'll indict you." Mr. Farwell replied, "What in the devil will they do that for? they haven't got anything against me." Mr. Ward then remarked in the same jocose and confidential tone, "Oh, that's no matter, Charley. We'll indict you first, and get the testimony afterwards." And so the conversation ended, Mr. Ward supposing it was all satisfactory, and that Mr. Farwell was convinced that his remarks were to be taken in a joking, friendly sort of a way. It seems, however, Mr. Ward thinks, that Mr. Farwell put a wrong construction on the matter, and thought Ward meant by the word "they" Bluford Wilson in particular. Having incurred, as Mr. Farwell says, "the deadly enmity of said Wilson," it was natural for him to suppose that Wilson would take advantage of any opportunity to gratify this ill-feeling, and this consideration only served to strengthen the idea that Wilson was working to have him (Farwell) indicted. Whereas, says Mr. Ward, Wilson was merely working for the indictments of parties against whom there was probable cause, and Mr. Ward further states that Wilson alluded to such parties in a general way, not singling out Mr. Farwell by name, and never expressing even the slightest feeling towards Mr. Farwell.

Mr. Ward said he never before knew that Mr. Farwell endeavored to have Mr. Wilson removed, and that he was not therefore previously aware of the existence of any feeling between the parties. The expression attributed to Mr. Wilson about getting evidence after Farwell was indicted Mr. Ward says he never heard him make, and is strongly of the opinion that he did not make it. The joking conversation between Ward and Farwell probably led the latter to misconstrue the idea, and to think that "they" was only another term for Bluford Wilson, and that they were going to indict him without any evidence.

Mr. Ward, in the course of the conversation, expressed his opinion of Mr. Farwell's innocence, and said he considered it quite injudicious in him to make the foregoing publication, inasmuch as it could only result in a complication between the parties, and would probably insure the appearance of a multitude of statements on the subject.

In conclusion, Mr. Ward said he was averse to being drawn into any controversy, and was decidedly of the opinion that it would be the best plan not to publish the matter.

SOLICITOR WILSON.

The Hon. Bluford Wilson, whose name figures in Mr. Farwell's story given above, was fortunately in the city when the document was received, and to him went a reporter and recited what Mr. Farwell had said.

In reply Mr. Wilson laughed pleasantly, but answered not.

R.—Are you willing to say anything about the allegations, Mr. Wilson?

Mr. W.—Certainly not; they are too absurd to speak of.

R.—You do not wish, then, to deny the assertions?

Mr. W.—Not at all; I simply refuse to say anything about them.

R.—Can I, then, say anything, as from you, as to the falsity or truth of the story of Mr. Farwell's?

Mr. W.—Not a word; I simply decline to say anything about the matter at all.

The encouragement afforded by this conversation was not great enough to make the reporter wish to prolong it.

SOLICITOR WILSON.
HIS VISIT TO CHICAGO.

The arrival in this city yesterday of the Hon. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, tended to lighten up the gloom of silence which has for some days hung over the Custom-House and the whisky developments. There was a sort of general idea in the community that some swift and sudden descent on somebody or something would occur when the proper authorities were ready, and that, perhaps, the Solicitor's coming would be the signal for the movement, but the expectation has not yet been realized, and seems to be entirely unfounded.

During the morning Mr. Wilson visited the Custom-House and had

SEVERAL CONFERENCES

of considerable length—and possibly important—with the Government officials. Among others, he met Mr. Ward, and had some conversation with him, the import of which did not become public. During the afternoon Mr. Wilson was in his room, and was called upon by a TRIBUNE reporter, but no facts of much importance were elicited, as he did not desire to be interviewed on the subject of the progress made against the Ring in this city.

In conversation with some gentlemen yesterday on the subject of crooked whisky, Mr. Wilson said, in effect, that, while he knew something of the removal of

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY WARD,

still, as the matter was controlled wholly by his official superiors, he didn't suppose it would be proper to go into the details, but would merely say that Mr. Ward's friendly relations with some of the parties supposed to be involved had something to do with the removal. He had observed that Mr. Ward was not much surprised at the turn affairs had taken, and had even told him that he had contemplated resigning, and very probably would have done so had his resignation not been asked for.

When asked by a gentleman whether further developments in the whisky business might be expected immediately, Mr. Wilson said that the newspapers seemed to have worked the matter up industriously, and even zealously. Whatever there might be in connection with this question, it was properly and fairly a subject of

INQUIRY BEFORE A GRAND JURY,

or a United States Commissioner, and he had no doubt that at an early day the public would see precisely what line of policy the Government would pursue in connection with any further investigation; and he thought it would take the general course of other criminal cases,—a hearing before the Grand Jury. Doubtless the new District-Attorney would at once take the cases in hand and have prompt inquiries made.

In answer to an inquiry as to whether the Government had made any arrangements about receiving

STATE'S EVIDENCE,

Gen. Wilson remarked that suggestions of such a nature had been made, but that all he felt authorized to state was that the Government was prepared to pursue a reasonable and discreet course, at which reply his auditors showed, by the rather dubious expressions resting on their features, that they had not received that satisfaction which results from a definite statement.

Still, nothing deterred, one gentleman, perhaps bolder than the rest, tackled the General with an inquiry as to the purpose of his visit, saying that it was the impression that he was in Chicago to treat with a certain party then named. But the General calmly replied that he didn't want to say anything about that. He came under the direct instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, he might say, under

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT

himself. He thought the people would be given to see and to understand that the Government did not mean to neglect any fair opportunity to develop the frauds in all their length and breadth. There was certainly no disposition on the part of anybody he knew in Washington or elsewhere to throw any obstacle in the way of the most complete and thorough developments that had been or that could be made. The General thought the public interests demanded a calling of a Grand Jury in a short time, and that such would be the course of affairs.

And the remainder of the General's remarks were not of a sufficiently-definite or enlightening nature to benefit the searcher after truth.

Mr. Wilson was a member of a conference for consultation last evening, at which Gen. Webster, Collector, and Mr. Brooks, Assistant Chief of the Secret Service, put their views in with his. What was agreed on will be known in results and not in detail.

Mr. Wilson expects to leave this evening for St. Louis.

GENERAL CHICAGO NOTES.
THE BABCOCK COURT OF INQUIRY.

There was a large attendance at the military Court of Inquiry again yesterday. The proceedings, however, were remarkably brief and unexciting. As soon as the Court assembled, the roll was called, and Gens. Sheridan, Hancock, and Terry answered to their names. Col. Babcock was not present.

The Judge-Advocate—If the Court please, I have not myself as yet received any information from the War Department. I don't know whether the President is in receipt of information or not.

The President—I have received no information, and, agreeable to our action heretofore, if the Court has no objection, it will adjourn to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Court accordingly adjourned.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.

The question as to when Judge Bangs will assume the duties of District-Attorney was pretty thoroughly canvassed yesterday, as well as on previous days, and the only facts that could be ascertained were that the incomer could do nothing until he had been confirmed by the Senate, and that the necessary action might possibly be deferred for some days. It is safe to say, however, that Judge Bangs will arrive here as soon after his commission reaches him as may be possible, and that he will enter vigorously upon his duties at once. It is no disparagement to the legal powers of the new attorney to say that he cannot be expected to master the peculiarities and minutiæ of his position in a few days. The Revenue laws are proverbially curious in construction, and when interpreted in various ways by different Commissioners and Secretaries they present a maze of doubt that a man may well be excused from mastering in the fraction of a month which remains before the trials commence.

Mr. Ward still retains the office of District-Attorney, and will continue to support the title until the arrival of his successor, when, as he says, he will afford that gentleman every facility for getting into the routine of business, after which he will bid him godspeed.

THE COCHRAN DISTILLERY.

The bondsmen of the Cochran distillery appear to have rather weakened in their efforts to get that property out of the hands of the revenue officials and have in a manner drawn out of the case by neglecting to state in writing their property in detail, as they were required by Judge Blodgett to do. It is now altogether improbable that any further attempt to bond the distillery will be made.

THE SITUATION

of affairs in connection with crooked whisky in Chicago was yesterday epitomized by an official in the following terms:

"We have made all the arrests and seizures that we can under the evidence that was in our hands when Hoard's Grand Jury adjourned.

"We have received some important information since that time.

"It is true that we have had some offers of testimony from distillers and rectifiers.

"We are about ready for another Grand Jury, and one will be called as soon as the new District-Attorney gets settled in his seat.

"We expect to bring evidence strong enough to indict several men not openly connected with the whisky business."

INDIANAPOLIS.
A NEST OF BRIBERY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—In the United States District Court the entire morning session of the Court was occupied in the hearing of the evidence of John W. Bingham, whose appearance on the witness-stand was the signal for

some interesting revelations regarding persons and matters directly connected with the Indiana Whisky Ring, of which he was the leading spirit and prime mover. With reference to Mr. Hill, witnessed observed that he had known him as a revenue officer for about two years, and had told Lewis and others of his employes not to fear the defendant in the capacity of a Government official, as he was all right. Witness paid the defendant regularly on the 1st of every month for not peaching on him, and his average assessment for keeping the Government officials mum was $2,000 per week. These bribes were given Hill at Bingham's office in Evansville. Mr. Bingham also related in detail the circumstance of his having given Simon T. Powell, Revenue Supervisor, a gold watch and chain on the occasion of the latter's visiting Evansville. He said when he presented the chain he did it for a purpose, knowing the official character of Powell, and that such a gift might benefit him sometime. Mr. Bingham stated that Powell had received occasional letters from him with reference to whisky irregularities, but could not produce any of them. He also observed that about one-third of the whisky he manufactured was crooked, and even then he lost so heavily as to necessitate the shutting down of the St Louis distillery. Hiram Brownlee was given $500 by witness on the occasion of his attending the marriage of Henry Veatch, of Evansville.

With reference to Charles E. Marsh, agent of the Evansville & Cincinnati Railroad, debating a whole day as to whether he would accept the bribe for making false entries of whisky shipped, witness said Marsh did not hesitate thirty seconds.

Gen. Veatch was then recalled and examined at considerable length.

Philip Givens testified to the shipment of a number of barrels of whisky from Patoka without stamp, and when the matter was reported he said he could not make a case out of it with the latter witnesses.

The evidence for the prosecution closed, and the evidence for the defense commenced. Gen. Veatch, and James McNeely, formerly Postmaster at Evansville, testified to the good character of defendant before his indictment.

ST. LOUIS.

HE COMETH NOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Babcock's non-arrival was a sore disappointment to many curious people who are anxious to see the private secretary. His bond for $7,000, approved by Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, was received and filed. There is little prospect of a trial of Bab's case before the second or third Monday in January.

BROADHEAD.

A dispatch was received from Washington this afternoon stating that the commission of Col. Broadhead as the successor of Henderson is now in transitu for St. Louis. It is stated that, owing to the pressure of his private business, Broadhead will not be able to take hold of the whisky cases before the 1st of January. It is not improbable that the prosecution will go a little slow for a while on account of his want of familiarity with the evidence which the Government relies on for the conviction of the indicted Ringsters.

DAN W. VOORHEES

appeared in court this morning on behalf of McKee and Maguire, and applied for a continuance of their cases to the first Monday in January. The application was granted.

DIRE DISMAY.

It is understood that District-Attorney Dyer is apprehensive of his removal at any time. Report states that his name is withheld from the Senate through the influence of Senator Morton.

LISTEN TO THIS!

Talk about Henderson's discharge from the Government service continues to be vigorous and animated. Much contrariety of opinion is expressed concerning the merits of his case. The *Westliche-Post* (Carl Schurz's paper), in its issue of to-day, nominates Henderson for President, and says Bristow must get out of his way for that position.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE FEDERAL JURIES.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—A report having gained circulation that new evidence of an important character, implicating parties not heretofore named, having been discovered, another Grand Jury would be impaneled, the District Attorney denied the report, and stated that no Grand Jury will be impaneled until next May. A special venire for twenty additional petit jurors has been issued, however, so that the panel at the January term will consist of forty jurors, all of whom will be from places outside of St. Louis County.

THE PRESIDENT.

NO QUARTER!

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The President, at his interview with Secretary Bristow and the Attorney-General upon whisky watters Saturday evening, took occasion to reiterate with great and peculiar emphasis his famous mandate, "Let no guilty man escape."

COLORADO.

A SUBTERRANEAN MILL.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 13.—Revenue officials have discovered an underground distillery for the manufacture of crooked whisky on the Arkansas River, about 5 miles above this city. The outfit was discovered on Sunday last by Deputy Collector Pierrepont, United States Gauger Frank A. Cave, and Deputy United States Marshal David Lynn. The distillery was in full operation when the officers arrived, but the two principal owners, C. O. Pinckney and John T. Hall, escaped. Both are concealed in the neighborhood of the city, and must be captured soon. William M. Bussard, upon whose land the distillery was located, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

SPRINGFIELD.

DELAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—The lightning didn't strike to-day, as anticipated, but the delay is only temporary, and it is known that the descent on the distilleries is fully planned, and that wriggling among the suspected parties will take place in a day or two. Though denied detailed information by the officials, your correspondent can positively affirm that distilleries in this district and in one nearer St. Louis will this week feel the chastening rod now in pickle. Disclosures by some of the implicated will insure a successful prosecution, and it is believed that this State's evidence will implicate ex-officials and several prominent politicians. At least one more seizure will take place in this district in a few days, and this by instruction from Washington. Our officials have all to-day been in hourly telegraphic communication with Washington.

HARPER AND SMITH.

The private business which called Gov. Palmer, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and Col. D. R. Littler to Washington, there is reason to believe, was not wholly disconnected with revenue matters—say the Harper-Smith case, growing out of the defalcation of ex-Collector Harper and the complicity of Smith, his clerk, with the Pekin Whisky Ring. The hope of a compromise with the Government was not much strenghtened by the Washington visit, it is believed, so the cases so long staved off will be forced to trial at the approaching term of the Federal Court here. In this effort District-Attorney Van Dorston and Assistant Roe are backed by Bluford Wilson, and he means business.

MADISON.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 13.—We have been having a little crooked whisky case here for two days in the United States Circuit Court, not involving any Rings, however. Nelson Smithbeek, of Christiana, had long been suspected of making whisky for his own use and that of his neighbors, and parts of a still were seized on his premises some weeks ago. The defense succeeded in impeaching the principal testimony for the prosecution, and the jury to-night, after two hours' deliberation, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

MILWAUKEE.

QUIET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—Burback, the convicted rectifier, gave bonds and was released from custody. It is intimated that the remaining distillers and rectifiers are talking about pleading guilty to their indictments.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BREMEN, Dec. 13.—The steamship Salier will sail for New York to-morrow, in place of the Moselle.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 13.—Arrived, steamship Moravian, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Arrived, steamship Nederland, from Antwerp.

MOVILLE, Dec. 13.—The steamship Australia, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, Dec. 13.—Steamship Peruvian, from Portland, has arrived.

RELIGIOUS.

Selling the Seats in Prof. Swing's Church.

Ten Thousand Dollars' Worth Disposed of Yesterday.

What the Rev. W. H. H. Murray Thinks of the Enterprise.

The Ministerial Meeting.

A PROFITABLE DAY.

RENTING THE CENTRAL CHURCH PEWS.

The announcement that there would be a sale of seats for the Central Church drew an early and eager crowd of interested persons to Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s bookstore yesterday morning. The sale was announced to begin at 9 o'clock, and by that time about 100 persons or more had gathered in the store, the first-comers taking the first places in the line of purchasers. Of course, those who were smart enough to have their men wait in front of the doors all night slipped into their places before the important hour arrived, and confidently awaited further developments, secure in their hopes of gobbling the best seats in the theatre. The desk where the sale took place was on the south side of the store, and when new-comers dropped in they were compelled to pass down on the north side for some distance, turn around, and fall into line, with the dismal prospect of waiting for their more fortunate companions to edge along, one by one, and purchase tickets. A policeman was stationed at the desk to keep the line in order, but he didn't appear to manage very well at first. Afterwards, however, his powers of persuasion were found sufficient to the task, and the line was henceforth more orderly. The ticket-sellers were Carpenter & Sheldon, managers of the Star Lecture Course. Each seat had a fixed price, and as the corresponding ticket was sold the location was marked off in the plat or diagram of the theatre, the money carefully counted and hastily thrust into a show-case which served as a temporary desk, and the sale recorded in a blank-book, after which the purchaser, grabbing his ticket or tickets, passed on to join the happy throng of those who had gone before.

THE CROWD

was a curious mixture. There was the thorough churchman, desirous to secure seats for himself, family, and often for his friends; the curious, prying seeker after novelty, whether in religion or anything else; the shrewd speculator, intent on buying up seats with the prospect of a big margin in selling; the beardless youth, getting tickets for his father, mother, or employer; the pensive young man, with a very delicate hirsute appendage to his upper lip, bent on securing a place for himself and the object of his hopes and aspirations; the dull, plodding expressman, obeying the commands of his employer; the woman who was out shopping, and had been waiting two hours, and must get back home to prepare dinner, and who wished some of those brutes (alluding to the male sex) would give a lady a chance; in short, every diversity of character was represented in that waiting, struggling, but generally good-natured crowd. Those who were early and succeeded in obtaining choice seats were naturally very jubilant and self-satisfied, while some of the more unfortunate ones who came late may have uttered "curses not loud, but deep." At least, the reporter heard one or two interesting discussions between members of the two classes of purchasers, and it is highly probable that they did not say all they meant out of respect for the natural fitness of things—and places.

SEATS SOLD.

The first seats chosen were in the dress circle, left side, after which the orchestra chairs were in demand. The names of the first fifteen buyers, their residences, number of tickets bought, and location of seats, are given below:

O. W. Potter, No. 532 North Dearborn; was in waiting from Saturday night, and bought seats 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, Sec. E, dress circle.

B. Merrill, No. 506 North LaSalle; 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, Sec. F, dress circle.

H. M. Wilmarth, 222 Michigan avenue; 74, 75, 76, 77, Sec. I, dress circle.

M. Van Alstein, 239 LaSalle; 72, 73, Sec. I, dress circle.

A. Mackaye, 239 North LaSalle; 71, Sec. I, dress circle.

Charles Jeringan, County Treasurer's Office; 45, 46, 47, Sec. K, dress circle.

Mr. Sampson, Matteson, Ill.; 23, 24, Sec. K, dress circle.

Col. Walworth, 1009 Wabash avenue; 21, 22, Sec. K, dress circle.

E. C. Fisher, 191 State street; 54, Sec. I, dress circle.

Henry Panoin, 920 Madison; 43, 44, 45, 46, Sec. E, dress circle.

T. M. Corby, 692 Monroe; 39, 40, 41, 42, Sec. E, dress circle.

C. H. Lana, 603 Monroe; 14, 15, Sec. E, dress circle.

N. B. Harrison, 607 Monroe; 21, 22, 23, Sec. E, dress circle.

O. F. Fuller and James Rood, North Dearborn; 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, Sec. E, dress-circle.

Enos Johnson, North Dearborn; 57, 58, Sec. B, orchestra.

The prices were, for orchestra seats, $20; first two rows in the dress circle, $20; and the remaining rows $15; second story, first two rows, $12; next two rows, $10; and $8 for the rest; gallery, $5, none of which had been sold up to a late hour yesterday.

The crowd began to thin out about 1 o'clock, although sales were kept up at intervals till 3 o'clock and afterwards.

THE CASH

was counted at 3 o'clock, and was found to be very nearly $10,000. The sale of the remaining seats will probably swell the amount to $12,000, and it may go beyond that figure. At any rate, making due allowance for Prof. Swing's salary, $7,000, and for the rent of McVicker's every Sunday morning during the year, $2,000, the Central Church will have a sufficient surplus to pay all incidental expenses, and any reasonable expenditures they may wish to make in extending the power and influence of the church and the good of the cause.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH.

WHAT THE REV. MR. MURRAY THINKS.

The Rev. W. H. Murray, of Boston, writes in the *Golden Rule* in reference to the establishment of Prof. Swing's new church as follows:

The movement inaugurated in Chicago to build a large edifice, centrally located, in which Prof. Swing may hold religious services, is not only cheering news to the thousands of his admirers all over the country, but is one of the signs of the times which show what is the drift of things in the religious world. The conviction is growing in the hearts of many that the old method of church administration is insufficient to meet the demands of the age as related to religious instruction. For causes which we need not enumerate, the churches, especially in our cities and larger villages do not command the attendance of the populace. Many of the most influential preachers in America have done and are doing their best work for the Master in public halls, and even in theatres, and under circumstances which at first thought one would declare embarrassing to the efficient ministration of the word. Dr. Storrs did better work in the Brooklyn Academy of Music than he ever did in his own church edifice. His own people admit that his noblest discourses were preached outside of his pulpit, and we have been told that he himself has declared that he never learned how to preach to the hearts and consciences of the people until he stood forth upon a platform with the faces of thousands crowded in front of him. It requires no great genius to understand why it should be so. Anything which breaks up the set routine of religious service, as it is known in the churches; anything which breaks up the stiff, dogmatic style of instruction traditional to the churches; anything which quickens the mind of the preacher; which brings him face to face with the great necessities of human life and kindles within his heart a finer and warmer love for humanity as expressed in the nature and wants of the people, must be an advantage to a preacher. It needed an audience such as Peter had at the Pentecost to make a Pentecostal service. The opportunity elicits the power and measures the result. To preach to 300 is one thing; to preach to 3,000 is altogether another thing. It needs a great occasion to make the man great. The opportunity makes the preacher.

Now, we hold that the hour has come for the establishment of great metropolitan churches in the great cities of the land. These churches must be undenominational, for the most part. A great popular movement can never be inaugurated or propelled by sectarian adroitness. No sect is large and generous enough to attract or direct humanity. You cannot warm the earth by segments of sunshine; the full orb is needed; the union of all rays is required in order to meet the necessities of vegetation. The world must have Christianity as a whole presented to it, in order to be suitably impressed. Whatever cramps preacher or people must be cast off, if the full expression of power is to be had.

Moreover, all new enterprises must have entire liberty in direction of themselves. They must make their own channel in which to flow. Liberty is the vital element of the air they breathe. All old organizations owe their present strength to what they received when young. By means of the freedom, the sacrifice, the push of their early career, they were made strong.

The idea that such churches, free, unfettered, enthusiastic, are antagonistic to the older and long-established organizations is simply ridiculous. That is the conclusion of stupidity or the assertion of envy. They are only hints to the old ones to bestir themselves; to rely more on soul-saving work and less on their dignity; to put themselves in more pleasant and affectionate connection with the people for whose benefit they were builded; and not to hold aloof from labors of love which, if left undone, leaves them no claim to be called Christian churches.

The strongest point that can be made against these new, popular churches that are springing up all over the country, is that they are protests against the stupid, bigoted, and sleepy organizations that have a name to live, but are dead; and such protests should be made. Wake up, venerable friends; if you sleep much longer the people will think your sleep is that of death itself, and proceed to bury you. "Remember, therefore, from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian ministers held their usual weekly meeting yesterday in McCormick Block.

The Rev. Mr. Forsythe read a lengthy paper on the "Bible in the Public Schools," which concludes as follows:

With the two conditions of optional attendance and choice of revision, we are opposed to the removal of the Bible from the schools, because the rights of conscience are limited by the rights of the State. Morality and religion being essential to the welfare of the State, the Bible, their source and exponent, should remain in the schools where the citizens of the State are trained.

The removal of the Bible would seriously damage our school system, and not allay the hostility of our enemies.

The Bible is not sectarian, and does not engender State and Church connections. Its removal would be the beginning, and would involve the principles of a complete secularization of the State, which would eventually issue in the downfall of the Republic.

At the conclusion of the reading, a brief discussion was held, and the meeting adjourned.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers assembled yesterday at 11 o'clock, the Rev. C. A. Loeder presiding. The meeting opened as usual with devotional exercises, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Business Committee presented the following subjects to be discussed at some future meetings: "Are the Churches Making Men Conscientious in Moral Conduct?" and, "Why Are the Majority of the Well-Behaved and Intelligent Members of Society in Sympathy with the Evangelistic Work of the Church?" On motion of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, this last subject was ordered taken up first, and the Rev. Mr. Axtel was, on motion, requested to lead.

Then followed a discussion as to how to make the pastors' meetings more successful and profitable. The order of the day was then taken up. The subject for discussion was: "How to Organize Personal Labor in Our Churches," and the Rev. Mr. Adams led, followed by the Rev. Messrs. Atkinson, Martin, Parkhurst, and Forbes.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The audience at the prayer-meeting at noon to-day was much larger than usual. Requests for prayer embraced the usual number and variety. During the services Mr. Sankey spoke of the value of speaking to people. His attention had been called to three young men who attended the meeting yesterday for the purpose of scoffing at the services. He went to them, and after some talk they promised to come into the inquiry room. One of them followed him there and brought his companions with him, and all three of them left with a firm conviction to go forth and confess God. He spoke of several others who had come to scoff and make light of the meeting, but who had been converted.

PROF. TYNDALL VS. PROF. SWING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Prof. Tyndall, in the *Fortnightly Review* says:

The liberal and intelligent portion of Christendom must, I take it, differentiate itself more and more in word and act, from the fanatical, foolish, and more purely sacerdotal portion.

In relation to science the Ultramontane brain through lack of exercise is virtually the undeveloped brain of the child, and thus it is as children in scientific knowledge, but as potent wielders of spiritual power among the ignorant they countenance and enforce practices sufficient to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the more intelligent among themselves.

Prof. Swing knows the foregoing to be strictly true, every word of it, but yet in his opening address at McVicker's Theatre he said:

We ask all the great circle of churches around us to extend to us their good will. We omit no one, not even the Catholics. We shall love to offer them all the help of our right hand and our heart's best wishes and best love.

There can be no compromise between truth and falsehood, and there will ever be an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. Who, then, is the true soldier of progress? He who bravely flings down the gauntlet of defiance to wrong and robbery and proudly bears the flag of progress in the very front rank of the army of liberators, or he who weakly acquiesces in the perpetuation of falsehood and slavery because strongly entrenched? Surely, as was said lately by a prominent St. Louis priest in a public lecture, "Protestantism, as a religion, is dead." Chicago waits for a man worthy to wear the mantle of Theodore Parker and revive in the pulpit the dead Protestantism; but alas! he comes not yet.

INDEPENDENT.

THE COTTON CROP.

A Slightly Discouraging Report Received for the Month of November.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13.—From this State, twenty-five parishes furnish twenty-nine letters, which report the weather during November as much less favorable than last year. About 8 per cent of the crop had been gathered, and the remainder, with fair weather, would be gathered by the 1st of January. The increase in the yield to Dec. 1 was about 8 per cent. Owing to the extremely unfavorable season for saving the crop, the quality of the cotton will be much lower than usual.

From Mississippi we have received sixty-four replies. The weather, as compared with last year, was usually stated as less favorable, preventing picking. Sixty per cent of the crop is already gathered. It was estimated that all will be picked by the first week in January. The yield, as compared with last year, will increase 12 to 13 per cent. There is great complaint of rain washing out open bolls, and much injury is said to have been done to the quality of the cotton thereby.

From Arkansas we have thirty reports from twenty-three counties. Nine report more favorable weather, nine about the same, and twelve less, owing to heavy rains, cloudy and cold weather. A proportion of the crop picked averages 75 per cent, and the average time at which picking will be completed is Jan. 6. The average increase in yield is estimated at 20 per cent. Labor is reported in many places as deficient. Some hands have abondoned their crops. The cotton that will be saved after the date of their reports will generally be of low grades, trashy and dusty, owing to the rains beating the cotton on the ground.

From the Charleston Department we have the replies of sixty-two correspondents in twenty-six counties. The weather during November has been about as favorable as last year to gathering cotton. The past ten days, however, have been generally cloudy, with some rain. Thirty-one correspondents report picking as finished in their section; the remainder say that from three-fourths to seven-eighths is now gathered, and that picking will be finished by the 15th to the 20th inst. The yield shows a falling off in comparison. Reports from thirteen counties state that the yield of lint from seed-cotton is from 10 to 20 per cent less than usual.

From the Savannah Department, Georgia, twenty replies state that the weather since Nov. 1 has been more favorable than last year, twenty-eight replies that it has been less favorable, and twenty-three that it has been about the same. The spring was cold and late. A severe drought affected the plant in July, and the weather for two weeks has been the very opposite of what was necessary to develop the late crop. The crop has been pretty well gathered in. Picking will close about the 15th of December, but, in some sections, where there is a top crop, it will be prolonged beyond that time. Prospects have not changed since the last report. The decrease from last year will be about 10 per cent. The middle crop was poor, and expectations from the top crop have not been realized. The weather the past two weeks has been cloudy, rainy, and warm in Middle and Southwest Georgia. In bottom and strong dry lands the plant has a considerable amount of green bolls upon it. They are large, and seem to be natural, but do not open, and appear to be rotting. A frost is needed, and then warm, clear weather after it to open the bolls. It is still an open question whether much will be gained by this second growth, induced by August rains.

From Florida thirteen replies state that the weather, since Nov. 1, has been more favorable than last year, ten state that it has been favorable, and seven that it has been about the same as last year. Picking will be finished about the middle of December. Until it is decided what the top crop will do, it is difficult to estimate the yield. It probably will fall below that of last year about 7 per cent. The unseasonable weather of the past three weeks delayed the maturing of the green bolls of the top crop. Many experienced farmers give it as their opinion that but little will be realized from this late crop. Complaint is quite general that there is less lint this year as compared with last year to a given quantity of seed-cotton.

From the Nashville Department, Tennessee, we have twenty-two replies, from different points,—six report more favorable weather for gathering the crop than in November last year, five report the weather the same, and eleven report less favorable. Eight correspondents report three-fourths of the crop gathered, fifteen report seven-eighths. It is generally estimated that the balance of the crop will picked by the 10th of December, nine correspondents report that the yield will be from 10 per cent to 35 per cent less than last year, five correspondents make it 33 per cent less, and six regard the decrease in the yield as 50 per cent. There is much speculation relative to the causes of the failure in the crop. The fitness of the summer caused the plant to grow too luxuriantly, the frost catching it in a matured state, and chilly weather preventing the bolls from opening, and heavy rains in November prevented it from ripening, but much of it from the stalks, and retarded picking. Two or three correspondents suggest that the failure is owing in no small degree to the habit of planters postponing their planting in many instances a month later than in ante-bellum times. The planters of Middle Tennessee—at least those in the northern part—appear to be greatly discouraged by the results of this and last year's season.

From Alabama we have received twenty-four replies from different points in the State. Three correspondents report the weather in November for gathering the crops the same as last year. Twenty-one report it far less favorable, owing to continuous rains. Three correspondents report two-thirds of the crop is picked. Eighteen reports three-fourths picked, and four report all gathered in their respective counties. It is generally represented that the cotton will all be picked by the 15th to the 20th of December. The average of twenty-four reports shows that there will be 33 per cent less made than last year. The reasons given for the failure of the crop in Tennessee may be generally applied to the portion of Alabama assigned to this department.

From the Memphis Department of West Tennessee we have twenty-five responses. One reports more favorable weather than during the month of November, 1874, or about the same, and twenty-three report very unfavorable,—less favorable than in November, 1874, attended with very damaging rain. Seven report heavy winds. Seventy per cent of the crop has been picked. Ten report the picking will close in December, eleven in January, and four in February. Average date is Jan. 7. The yield is estimated at 6¾ per cent greater than 1874. Very great loss has resulted from early frosts. The hot weather has prevented frosted cotton from opening and caused it mostly to rot on the stalk. Very great loss has resulted from the beating rains and winds, and serious doubts are expressed as to the saving of any material part of the now outstanding crop, owing to continuous rains.

The District of North Tennessee sends thirty-one responses. One reports more favorable weather than during November, 1874, three about the same, and twenty-seven very unfavorable,—less favorable than in 1874,—attended with very damaging rains. Nine report heavy wind-storms; 60 per cent of the crop is gathered. Seventeen report that picking will close in January, fourteen in February. The average date is Jan. 24. The yield is estimated at 23 per cent greater than 1874. Very great loss is reported by beating rains and heavy rain-storms. Much anxiety is expressed in regard to saving the balance of the crop, owing to the continued rains, the discouragement of laborers by the low price, and the general indifference and demoralization of labor.

From the District of Northern Arkansas we have twenty-eight responses. Eight report very favorable weather, five more favorable than last year, and eight very unfavorable. The weather has been attended with very damaging rains. Five report damaging winds, and two heavy hail-storms. Sixty-five per cent of the crop has been picked out. Three report that it will finish in December, and thirteen in January. Average date, Jan. 21. The yield is estimated to be 40 per cent greater than in 1874, but, as in other districts, both the yield and picking is qualified by the results of the weather hereafter. Very great damage by contined rains and wind-storms is feared. Considerable complaint is reported of the discouragement of laborers by the low prices and the great indifferences on the part of many who have consumed their shares of the crop and now are idling.

From the Mobile Department, Alabama, seventy-one letters from thirty-seven counties have been received. In eleven counties, the weather, since Nov. 1, is reported as having been as favorable as last year for picking, and, in twenty-six, less favorable on account of the rains. Picking has generally been completed in the uplands, and about 90 per cent of the crop has been gathered on the prairie and bottom land counties. All will be harvested by Christmas. Sixteen counties, composed chiefly of prairie and bottom lands, report that the yield is estimated at about 22 per cent greater than last year. Nine, comprising fair, average lands, report that the yield will be about the same. Two upland counties report that the yield is estimated at about 18 per cent less.

From Mississippi forty-one letters from seventeen counties all report the weather for gathering the cotton-crop as less favorable than last year since Nov. 1, on account of excessive rains. Three counties report that less than two-thirds of a crop have been picked, and one that four-fifths have been picked. All is expected to be gathered by the 1st of January. Fifteen counties report an average increased yield of 13½ per cent compared with last year, and two (Neshoba and Winston) a decrease of yield of 10 per cent.

From the Augusta Department we have fifty-four replies from twenty-six counties. The average date of these replies is Nov. 4. The weather since Nov. 1 has not been quite as favorable for gathering the crop as last year, owing to more frequent rains during the last half of the month. As an average, about 99 per cent of the crop is reported as picked, and all will be, or should be, gathered by Dec. 15 if attended to. Two counties only report a small increase over last year, and three counties the same as last year, and the balance a decrease, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. The average of our replies point to a yield of 18 to 20 per cent less than last year. While the quantity of seed-cotton picked has, in many localities, exceeded the expectations of a month ago, the yield of lint, or marketable cotton, has not been increased. It is almost universally stated that it has taken about 25 per cent more of seed-cotton to make a pound of lint than last year. The proportion of low grades and stained cottons is universally large.

From the Norfolk Department, from thirty-five counties in North Carolina and Virginia, we have received forty-five letters reporting the weather less favorable, except in a few localities. Four-fifths have been picked, and picking will finish from the 20th to the 25th of December. The yield will be at least 10 to 15 per cent less. There is complaint of bales rotting, caused by excessive rains and early frosts; also, that the proportion of the yield of lint is much less than last year.

From the Galveston Department, embracing the State of Texas, we have forty-eight replies from thirty-seven counties. The character of the weather was generally reported more favorable than last year during November. Sixteen correspondents report 75 per cent picked, thirteen report 90 per cent, and nineteen report nearly all gathered. Some state that the picking will be finished by the 5th to the 10th of December, while others report as late as the 1st of January. The average is about the 15th of December. Some correspondents report 10 to 15 per cent increase over last year in the yield. Others 50 to 150 per cent, and one as high as 300 per cent. Seven report the same yield, and three report 10 to 15 per cent decrease. It is impossible to give a correct average for the State from the reports received, as they are chiefly from the southern half of the State, but few of the larger counties of the upper half of the State having reported. We have received but few replies from the chief cotton-growing sections of the State, but, comparing the replies received for November with those received for October from the same counties, there is no reason for changing the estimate of an average increase as stated in last month's report for this department, which was 42 per cent.

The Wilmington District was not heard from.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The State Board of Education meets at Normal Wednesday.

The State Normal School closes Thursday for a holiday vacation.

Millers representing 120 flouring mills in Minnesota, left Minneapolis for Chicago last evening.

The footings of the lumber business in the vicinity of Davenport, Ia., show that during this year 40,500,000 feet of lumber was cut in Davenport, 42,050,000 in Rock Island, and in Moline 14,200,000. The number of men employed was about 1,200. The number of mills is twelve.

Houses of ill-fame were pulled in Minneapolis yesterday, and ten men captured, including one or two prominent citizens.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton was serenaded at Atlanta last night, and made an eloquent response to an immense crowd. Gen. Gartrell's nomination of Pendleton for President was received with applause.

Ex-members of the New York Sixty-ninth Irish Brigade and the Corcoran Legion in San Francisco met on Sunday night, and appointed a committee to organize a veteran association, similar to that now existing in New York.

Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, has appointed the following delegates to the meeting of the American Board of Transportation in Chicago to-morrow: Prof. J. W. Hoyt, Capt. John Nader, Breeze J. Stevens, and S. D. Carpenter, Madison; George H. Paul, Milwaukee; J. H. Osborn, Oshkosh; Wendell A. Anderson, La Crosse; M. H. Kegger, Prairie du Sac; Charles D. Robinson, Green Bay; T. W. Borden, Portage City; John Lawler, Prairie du Chien; M. N. Edwards, Appleton; Charles Stoppenback, Jefferson.

SPANISH BOMBAST.

A Characteristic Proclamation by Don Carlos.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Don Carlos has issued the following proclamation to his troops:

To my Army of the North: Volunteers, I speak to you under the impression of great joy. The hour so much desired by all of you has arrived. We are on the eve of great battles. The Revolution, commanded by a rebel Prince of my family, is about to make its last effort to subjugate us. In presence of the uselessness of all the means to which they have had recourse, from the most cruel to the most vile and hypocritical, they assert to-day that they will crush us under the weight of their battalions. They do not know our strength. Defiled minds will never understand the courage of the faith which renders us invincible. Remember the past. In May, 1872, I came to you accompanied by only eighteen men, armed only with mountaineers' sticks. Two days after happened the disaster of Oroquieta, and I recrossed the frontier, defeated, but not discouraged. Never have I lost confidence in God and my right. On July 16, 1873, I re-entered Spain. You were anxious to fight, and I ran to fight by your sides. Maneru, Montejurra, Somorrostro, testified to your indomitable valor. The great deeds of Abbarzuza and Urnieta astonished the world. At Lacar the rebel Prince had to fly precipitately, and the bones of his soldiers covered the hills. At Choritoquita and Lumbier your arms became tired with striking. Everywhere, in fact, fortune has followed you like a submissive slave. But to hearts so tried the truth should not be hid. Your courage will increase as dangers augment. Madrid is about to unloose 160,000, perhaps 200,000, men in these Provinces. Let them come; with soldiers like you, enemies are only counted after the victory. Let them come. Their ferocious impetuosity will break on your breast like the waves of the furious sea break against the immovable rock. We shall have terrible days,—days of supreme bitterness. Forward! The victory is in the end for us. In your moments of trial steep your souls in your own glories and in those of your ancestors. Never in them was there a sign of weakness. At the beginning of the bloody war against the Captain of this century, fortresses, court, and towns were all in the power of the invader, and yet our fathers rose without arms and struggled till the French eagles, wounded to death, fluttered over the Pyrenees to go and die at St. Helena. The whole of Spain overthrew Napoleon. You alone, the barrier against European revolution, you with the points of your bayonets overthrew the foreign throne of Amadeus of Savoy, that eternal stain for Spanish monarchists; the Atheist Republic, that insult to Catholic hearts; the incompetent Dictatorship, that shame to proud citizens. Alfonso will fall in the same way. In vain will the revolutionary tempest burst over our heads. The lightning which threatens the buildings strikes harmlessly the conductor which protects them. I am calm, tranquil, unchangeable, as becomes a Spaniard, as becomes a soldier. Imitate me. If the days which I announce to you come, utter fearlessly the "What matters it?" of the heroes of 1808, and a reverse will but be the prelude to a fresh struggle. Constancy is victory. Those who try to weaken you, despise them. Those who try to sow doubt and distrust, denounce them to your leaders that they may be punished. While waiting for the hour of battle, sanctify your hearts by raising them to God, for whom we fight, and who will once more bring our proud foes to naught. Unfortunate maneuvres have rendered barren the fatigues of your brethren of Catalonia and Cintra, but soon in their steep mountains will resound again the cry "*Desperta ferro,*" and on their summits will float again our stainless banner. The other provinces are stirring to help us. Forward, volunteers. Great sufferings await you,—hunger, cold, nakedness, fatigue. I will share them with you. Great causes necessitate immense sacrifices. But we shall conquer, I assure you. Volunteers, by your constancy you will save the holy faith of our fathers, you will save Spain, you will save the Monarchy, you will save our ancient liberties. Volunteers, to battle! and think that, if living, heroes' crowns must encircle your brows; the glorious palm of martyrs will cover the grave of those who die on the field of battle for their God, their fatherland, and their King. Your King and General,

CARLOS.

Royal Quarters, Durango, Nov. 23, 1875.

INTERNED CARLISTS.

Five hundred interned Carlists arrived at Mans on Wednesday, and are described as exhausted, miserably clad; some of them are mere boys, scarcely 14. In spite, however, of their rags and their blistered feet, peeping through their leaky boots, they do not appear dejected. They consist of Catalans and Aragonese, with a few Valentians. On the 17th they fought at Ferrol, and, being beaten, crossed the frontier at the Valley of Andorre. They receive 75 centimes a day from the French authorities, and have lodgings found for them.

CASUALTIES.

MARINE ITEMS.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—The officers and crew of the steamer City of Fremont, en route from Sault Ste. Marie to Detroit overland, attempted to cross the Straits of Mackinaw to-day in a fish-boat, but were driven back by ice. Wind northwest, a gale. Thermometer 6 above.

There seems to be little doubt that the schooner Windiate, which left Chicago for Buffalo with a cargo of grain three weeks ago, foundered, and that her entire crew, nine in number, perished.

KILLED BY RAILROAD CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—Jo Maidens, of Whisky Point, near Grayfield, whilst crossing the St. Paul track at 5:15 p. m., a few miles north of Chicago, was struck by a train going north. The horse was killed and the seat of the wagon, with Maidens still sitting in it, caught and carried 40 rods on the cowcatcher. The man's skull was cracked, and it is believed that he will die.

HUMOR.

"Mary Cheese is in the St. Louis jail." How are the mitey fallen! But perhaps her arrest was "smear-kase" of mistaken identity.

A Vicksburger, seeing a colored man trading a knife for a white vest, the other day, said to him: "Wny, it's coming on winter now, and that vest can't be worn; you are foolish to buy." "Mebbe dat's so, boss," replied the darkey, feeling of his head, "but I'ze determined to hev dat vest right whar I kin lay my hand on it in case dar shouldn't be any winter dis year."

"Is this the way to Aberdeen?" asked a gentleman of a man who was breaking stones. "Noo, whaur did you come frae?" was the thoroughly Scotch answer. "What business is it of yours where I come from?" returned the gentleman, angrily. "Ou, jist as muckle as it is whaur ye're gaun," replied the lapidary, quietly resuming his occupation.

A London gentleman who was sending away his Irish butler for no exemplary conduct, but who, like most masters, was willing to make the best of him when he was going to plague somebody else, made this parting speech: "I have said you are honest, John, with a good conscience; but I have stretched a point in saying you are sober." "Sure, your honor, could you not stretch another point, and say I am frequently sober?"

The other day a young man, decidedly inebriated, walked into the Executive Chamber and asked for the Governor. "What do you want with him?" inquired the Secretary. "Oh! I want an office with a good salary—a sinecure." "Well," replied the Secretary, "I can tell you something better for you than a sinecure. You had better try a *water-cure*." A new idea seemed to strike the young inebriate, and he vanished.

The other evening, when a Detroiter and his wife felt lonesome, they decided to go over and call on an acquaintance and pass an hour away. "Ah! I'm glad to see you!" exclaimed the acquaintance as he opened the door. "Come right in and take off your things. I've got 160 verses of a poem written, and I want to read them to you and see what you think of my talent!" They didn't go out anywhere next evening.

SUICIDE.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.—Charles Hack, a German butcher from Taylorsville, O., came here in search of employment, and, not finding it, shot himself in the left breast, just below the nipple, near the gas-works yesterday, inflicting a mortal wound. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 13.—Henry Sargent, a prominent book-merchant of this place, while in a state of despondency committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver in his room some time during last night. He was highly respected. He had been in ill-health a long time.

THE MILLERS.

They Meet to Take Counsel Over the Heavy Freight Rates.

What They Complain Of---The Preliminary Meeting.

The Representatives of the Pool Lines to Be Here To-Day.

A large number of the owners and representatives of the most important mills of the Northwest arrived here yesterday for the purpose of holding a Convention and effecting the organization of a Millers' Association of the Northwest to be able to act unitedly against the high freight charges imposed upon their products by the combined Eastern roads. The millers of the Northwest claim that the rates on flour from Chicago to the East are so unjustly and disproportionately high as to amount to an embargo on their business, and that, if persisted in, they will cause every mill in the Northwest to be closed up. During the navigation season grain could be shipped from Chicago to Buffalo by lake at 3 cents per bushel. From Buffalo the grain could be shipped by the Erie Canal or by Vanderbilt's roads to New York for 11¼ cents, which made the total transportation from Chicago to New York only 14¼ or 15 cents per bushel. As vessels usually do not take flour, the millers were compelled to ship their produce by rail, and pay the regular tariff rates, which at no time were less than 50 cents per barrel. As soon as navigation closed the combined Eastern roads advanced the rate on grain to 40 cents per bushel and flour to 80 cents. Though this charge was considered rather steep and an unjust discrimination on flour, yet the millers were willing to acquiesce in this rate. But they have learned that while the rates on flour were strictly adhered to, the rates on grain were continually cut below tariff figures by several of the pool lines. They claim to have proof that contracts were lately made by the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad at 25 cents per bushel on grain, thus enabling the Eastern millers to make and sell flour at much less than it can be shipped and sold for by the Northwestern millers. Not satisfied with the discrimination already made, the combined roads about two weeks ago made another advance in their tariff, raising the rate on grain to 45 cents and on flour to 90 cents from New York to Chicago. At the same time, the millers were notified that another increase would be made, putting the rate on grain at 50 cents, and on flour at $1.

THIS WAS THE LAST STRAW

which broke the camel's back, and the millers decided, rather than to stand this kind of treatment any longer, to shut up their establishments, as they could not possibly earn any money if they had to pay such high freight charges. They therefore decided to go to Chicago, hold a convention, and meet the managers of the Eastern pool lines and lay their complaints before them, and if these managers should turn a deaf ear to their representation, to take such action as to prevent any further flour shipments until the opening of navigation next spring, when it is believed that arrangements can be made with the Grand Trunk Railway which will force the pool lines to terms.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

Railway informed the millers that the advances in rates were entirely due to the advance from Chicago to New York, and to show their good faith they offered to give them free fare to Chicago and return. A short time afterwards the managers of this road repented of the offer they made, and notified the millers that it would take them to Chicago for half fare. The millers thereupon informed the managers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road that they were not ministers, nor did they desire to ask ministers' privileges, and therefore declined the offer. They, however, decided to hold their convention in Chicago anyway, and pay full transportation.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING

was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, which was attended by the following gentlemen: F. C. Pillsbury, W. G. Telfer, C. M. Loring, W. P. Ankeny, J. C. Berry, Leonard Day, M. B. Rollins, B. S. Bull, George W. Crocker, C. D. Hobart, C. G. Hazard, F. B. Mills, G. Schober, H. Darrow, J. M. Robinson, J. A. Christian, D. R. Barber, Minneapolis; E. V. White, Metford, Minn.; H. E. Mellen, Rochester, Minn.; T. H. Allee, Rochester, Minn.; William Bowman, Waterloo, Wis.; R. H. Strong, Baraboo, Wis.; Wilson Davis, Gatesville, Wis.; Miles Hollister, Faribault; E. Kimball, Forest City, Minn.; E. H. Ridell, Owatonna, Minn.; W. L. Turner, Faribault, Minn.; H. Miller, Minnesota City, Minn.; Charles H. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.; John T. Ames, Northfield, Minn.; E. T. Archibald, Dundas, Minn.; James Thompson, Plainsboro, Minn. A large number of others are expected to arrive this morning.

Mr. D. R. Barber, of Minneapolis, was elected Chairman pro tem., and Mr. H. Whipple, of Faribault, Secretary pro tem.

COMMITTEES.

On motion the following Committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention to-day: Messrs. Hollister, Mellen, Hazard, Crocker, and Darrow.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to devise a plan for the organization of a Millers' Association of the Northwest: Messrs. Archibald, Ames, Hobart, Christian, and Ankeny.

There was also appointed a Committee on Transportation to consult with the railroad managers. It consists of the following gentlemen: J. H. Christian, J. T. Ames, and E. T. Archibald.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE MANAGERS OF THE EASTERN POOL,

Messrs. J. F. Joy, J. N. McCullough, and John Newell, are to be in the city to-day, and so also will Mr. W. C. Quincy, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The object of this meeting is, in the first place, to consider the advisability of making another increase in freight rates, namely, 50 cents on fourth class and grain, and $1 on flour, from Chicago to New York. Owing to the opposition that is made on all sides to a further increase, and the presence of a large number of the Northwestern millers, the advance will probably not be made, though the agreement to have the advance go into effect on the 15th of this month has already been drawn up. It is understood that two of the lines are greatly opposed to an advance, while the other two are in favor of it.

It is learned that at this meeting the Baltimore & Ohio will formally join the pool as far as its lines west of the Ohio are concerned. This road, it is said, would have previously joined the pool but for a slight obstacle. It demanded some share in the live stock traffic, and as this road has heretofore transported nothing in this line, the pooled roads refused to submit to it. The obstacle is now said to have been overcome, and the Baltimore & Ohio will formally join the other lines in their grand combination.

If this report turns out to be true, low rates cannot be expected this winter, as all the roads leading to the East are united, except the Grand Trunk, and this has no outlet to Chicago or other Western points. During the summer months this road can, however, force the pooled lines to come down, as it can connect with this city and Milwaukee by steamers from Sarnia.

A Sample of the Jury System in Tennessee.

Memphis Ledger.

The Bartlett Circuit Court is carried on in an old-fashioned free-and-easy style in many respects. A few days since a person was placed on trial for assault and battery with intent to kill. The jury retired to their room, and, on a ballot being taken, stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. The jurors were hard-headed farmers, who had made up their minds, and neither side would yield. In order to while away time and cool down, a game of euchre was proposed. Some suggested that the verdict be decided by the cards. The four best players took seats, and the agreement was to stake four votes for acquittal against four votes for conviction, and proceed until a verdict is reached, by means of the right and left bower and ace, and the best two in three were the terms. The four for acquittal won, and the verdict then stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. The defeated then put up three of their votes against three of the winners' votes, and lost again, which left only one man in favor of conviction. Some one, discovering this novel but illegal method of getting at a compromise verdict, informed the Judge, who called the jury into court, and instructed them that a verdict obtained in that manner would be illegal and would have to be set aside, provided that it was in favor of conviction. The jury returned, and soon coming back into court, rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. The attorney for the defense asked that the jury be "polled," and each juror answered to his name and replied affirmatively to the question, "Is this your verdict?" until the last man was reached, and he replied, "No, Judge, it is not; I voted for the assault, but not the battery." The jury retired again, and after a while brought in an unanimous verdict for assault and battery.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, syphilis, consumption, glandular disease, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head, ring worm, salt rheum, erysipelas, acne, black spots, worms in the flesh, tumors, cancers in the womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, night sweats, loss of sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, stoppage of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had ovarian tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, $1 per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., for the past forty years well known to the newspaper publishers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1872.

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly affecting disease, which the physicians all said was a prostatic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—73 years—would prevent my ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homeopathic, but had got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago read a notice in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparilla, Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.

D. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.
R. R. R.
Radway's Ready Relief
... to Twenty Minutes.
ONE HOUR
Radway's Ready Relief
... FOR EVERY PAIN.
Pain Remedy
... to Twenty Minutes.
Radway's Ready Relief
... FEVER AND AGUE.
... HEALTH! BEAUTY!
RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
... GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
... Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
... IMPORTANT LETTER.
RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills
"False and True,"

CHICAGO DIVORCES.

How We See How They Are Procured.

The True Story of Mr. Cole and His Two Wives.

Lawyer Douglas' Negotiations with Detective Major.

Hiring a Woman to Personate the Absent Wife.

Cole Offers $15 to Have Her Character Sworn Away.

He Is Wanted at Home for Bigamy.

In Sunday's issue of THE TRIBUNE a few of the facts were given in the case of a young man named George D. Cole, a bright youth, whose former haunts were in the Keystone State, where he succeeded in winning the hearts of several school-girls and committing bigamy. Being too much married for convenience, comfort, or some other cause, he sought out the Garden City, where, it is charged, through the collusion of a divorce shyster, he thought to obtain a fraudulent divorce, and but for his arrest might have succeeded. Before going into the details of the case, it might be well to give a brief history of the unprincipled young fellow's career.

GEORGE D. COLE

is a mere youth, barely 20 years of age, and was born in Towanda, Bradford County, Pa., where his father, who is now dead, formerly kept a music store. It occurred to him that he was born to conquer fair woman, and that that was his main object in life. Though not gifted with an Adonis-like form, he still is rather shapely, and of comely features withal, and his gay-Lothario manner has evidently been well studied by him. In the early part of 1874,

MISS IDA S. MORGAN,

daughter of Gen. Morgan, of Towanda, Pa., was going to school. She was then a girl of 15, timid, innocent, blushing, coy, and prepossessing. She readily fell in love with Cole, who, perhaps, ere these lines are read by the public is en route to Pennsylvania in the hands of the officers of the law. As has been before stated, the wooing of Cole and Miss Morgan was distasteful to the parents of the girl. She, in the first place, was too young, and, besides, Cole was a young man possessed of no means of earning a livelihood, except by clerking in a music-store, and also had the general reputation of a fast man. However, when a maiden loves at 15 or 16, she loves passionately, and often unwisely, and so she listened to

THE TALES OF LOVE

whispered by Cole into her ears, and June 16, 1874, Ida S. Morgan and George D. Cole were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. They did not live long in wedded and contented bliss. The poor young wife was made the victim of abuse at the hands of her boy-husband, then but 19 years old. The weary days wore slowly on, and the young wife was soon to become a mother. This rather added to the husband's ire, for his acts of cruelty became more severe and frequent. He lived with his first wife until May of this year in Towanda, when he went to Atlantic City, N. J. Here he disported in the surf for over a month, and then rumor had him connected with

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

He, it was alleged, under a promise of marriage, succeeded in effecting the ruin of a most estimable young lady of that place, and was afterwards prosecuted on a charge of bastardy. The climate at Atlantic City must have become very warm for Cole, for in the month of June following he returned to Towanda, and for a short time lived with his wife again. In the same month he engaged to go to Warren, Warren County, Pa., to work as clerk in a music-store. Swearing life-long fealty to his wife he arrived at Warren, and was duly installed in his new position. He had been in the place but a few days when he became acquainted with a school-girl of a romantic disposition named Eva Miller, the daughter of H. J. Miller, a very prominent citizen of the town. She, too, was fair. He courted her clandestinely, and an elopement was planned, which took place on the 18th of November. In order to make it successful, an expressman was drawn into the plot.

IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT,

she threw her clothes out of a window, and they were picked up by the aforesaid expressman, who boxed them up, in addition to about $300 worth of dress goods not made up, thrown out of the window also,—by mistake, perhaps,—and intended to be carried away. The marriage took place, but Miss Miller did not leave Warren. An irate father, in the person of the Senior Miller, heard of the facts. The train had left the station, but he met the train at the crossing, and attempted to jump upon it while it was in motion. He missed his footing and was dragged some 40 rods, being very badly bruised, before the train was stopped. He managed to get on board, and saw Cole. There was a collision within, a scuffle on the platform, and

THE YOUNG BIGAMIST WAS LANDED,

a little the worse for wear, on terra firma, quite glad to escape. Miller took his astonished daughter, who was bathed in tears, home to the parental roof.

In the interim between his second courtship and marriage, Cole had kept up a correspondence full of affection with his first love. The climate of Warren, notwithstanding the season of the year, became exceedingly warm for Cole, and so he packed up and left the scene of his second love and defeat.

ANGRY CITIZENS.

The young girl's wardrobe had not yet left Warren, and along with the dress goods was returned to the parental roof. The citizens of Warren became aroused at the outrage, and, not having been able to catch Cole, they made it exceedingly lively for the expressman for a time, and came near tarring and feathering him.

After this experience it might seem as though Cole would have given Pennsylvania a pretty wide berth. But not so with the young man. He wrote to his wife in Towanda, and on the 3d of November she met him in the town of Wysox, Bradford County, where she remained with him until the 5th of the same month, when they returned to Towanda, she still having no knowledge of his second marriage, and where he stayed until Nov. 13, when the news of Cole's doings in Warren had reached Towanda, and he suddenly had pressing business to attend to in Chicago, and left on that day.

COLE'S MOTHER.

In the meantime, Cole's mother had written to Mr. Miller that he couldn't blame her son; that he was a mere boy, unused to the snares and wiles of this world, and that he married Mr. Miller's daughter while a suit was pending against his first wife for divorce on the ground of adultery. It is needless to say that all of this was false.

The next chapter in this very crooked game finds Cole in Chicago, in connection with a man named John T. Major, and a lawyer named William L. Douglas, who hangs out a shingle at 188 East Madison street. He concludes to get a divorce from wife No. 1 in a Chicago court.

THE INNOCENT WIFE

is accused of adultery with a hackman named Hale. A false bill is made out, and with the exception of the statement that the marriage actually took place its allegations are untrue from beginning to end. Again: A woman must be found to personate the wife of Cole. The real wife is in Towanda, but a "wife" must be had for the occasion. Major is the man to do the job. A divorce can always be secured, even for non-residents, though Cole stated in his bill that he had lived here for some time past, but the State of Illinois is but too glad to disown him.

THE PRETENDED WIFE.

Major, as has been above stated, found the "wife" for the occasion. It was one Mary Lynch, to whom he went and said that a lawyer and another man (the Deputy-Sheriff) were coming to see her, and when they asked if she was Mrs. Cole, she should say yes, as it would be a favor to him. To this the woman agreed, and so the Deputy-Sheriff, not knowing differently, served a summons upon her.

REARRESTED.

Saturday evening it came to the ears of the Prosecutor, Mr. W. L. Hirst, Jr., to whom belongs nearly all the credit for working up this case, that Cole was making preparations to leave. As other warrants on other charges had been issued against him, he was rearrested, and committed to jail by Justice Haines. The charge made against him was that he, in connection with William L. Douglas, an attorney, had conspired to attempt to suborn a witness. Douglas was also arrested, and gave bail for an examination Wednesday, and Cole was committed in default.

THE WOMAN IN CUSTODY.

Mary Lynch was arrested yesterday afternoon and taken before Justice Haines, where she made a full acknowledgment of her part in the drama; but said that she was ignorant of the grave crime she was committing. She was also held.

Deputy-Sheriff C. G. Pushek, who served the summons, says that she was introduced to Mary Lynch as Mrs. Cole. She accepted service, and he, knowing no better, was satisfied that he had visited the right party.

THE ACCUSATIONS.

There are four charges now pending against Cole and Douglas, as follows: First, against Cole for bigamy; second, attempting to bribe a witness; third, conspiring with Douglas and Mary Lynch to procure by fraud a decree of divorce; fourth, conspiring with Douglas in attempting to incite a witness to commit perjury. There are still other charges to be made, and further developments are expected.

MRS. COLE NO. 1

arrived yesterday, but did not bring her baby with her. She is but 17 years of age, girlish in appearance, and very lady-like, modest, and pretty. Officers are also in the city from Warren County, and last evening Mr. Miller arrived with a requisition from Gov. Hartranft to take Cole back to Pennsylvania. However, this may not be done so easily. There is a strong desire to punish Cole here, and to teach all concerned that the method of obtaining divorces should be broken up. It is the intention to prosecute Douglas to the bitter end. Preliminary examinations in all the cases will be had before Justice Haines to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when a number of witnesses from the East will be present.

It might be stated that it is usual to swear to bills of divorce, but this one was not sworn to, else Cole might have been prosecuted for perjury. It does seem that our divorce laws are too lax, when a man or woman has but to come forward and allege certain facts, which are submitted in open court, without being sworn to. It is certain that divorce matters are carried on too loosely in our courts, and a remedy is needed somewhere.

A TALK WITH MAJOR.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter had a conversation with J. T. Major, who is a detective, and the man who got the woman Mary Lynch to have the summons served on her as representing Mrs. Cole. Major claims, as a detective, he was after the "dust," meaning the money, first, and then to explode the whole case on Shyster Douglas in open Court. Major said that he became acquainted with Douglas about six months ago, he having a room in the same building where the latter had his office, but was not aware of the business he carried on until about four or five weeks ago,

WHEN DOUGLAS CAME TO HIM

and asked him if he could get a girl to serve a summons on in a divorce case. Major said: He told me he would have to have a girl to serve the summons on; that he used to have one, but she had too much to do with "niggers," and he had sent her away, or had let her go. I told him that he could get a friend of mine to serve a summons on if she didn't get into any trouble through it. He said she would not. He explained that the same thing was done in divorce cases every day; that the girl would be perfectly safe; that

NEARLY ALL DIVORCES WERE OBTAINED IN THIS WAY,

and that there would be no more trouble about it; that the girl and I were perfectly safe; he asked me then when I could get the girl in my room or in the building; I told him I would ask and see what she said about it first. I saw her some four or five days after, and I asked her to have the summons served on her as a favor for me; I told her that there was a young man who wanted to get a divorce, and that Mr. Douglas had asked me if I knew a girl who would allow the summons to be served on her; that the young man's wife was perfectly willing that he should get the divorce, but that she would not come near him. Douglas afterwards asked me if I could have her up in my room, so that he could have the summons served on her. I told him yes. I had previously seen the girl, and she had consented to come up. She came to my room between 12 and 1 o'clock on a Friday afternoon, I think, about three weeks ago.

DOUGLAS CAME UP WITH A CONSTABLE,

who served the summons on Mary Lynch, and she then went home. Douglas assured us that the girl and I were perfectly safe in the matter, and that there would be nothing more of the thing. After the summons was served on the girl, she handed it to me. I handed it to Douglas. He said

THE SUMMONS WAS NO GOOD,

anyhow, and tore it up and threw it into the basket. That was the last of the case with me until Douglas came again to me Friday last and asked me to come and see him at his office; that the "divorce man" had come to town from Towanda, and would be in his office at 6 o'clock that evening, and that I was wanted to give testimony in the case; I went Friday night last, at the appointed time, to Douglas' office, 188 Madison street, where he

INTRODUCED ME TO COLE.

We started a conversation on divorces. Cole told me that Douglas was going to get a divorce for him, and that his wife was living in Towanda, Pa.; Cole said he was a piano-tuner. I asked Cole if his wife had any money; he said that she had. I told him that he was a fool for getting a divorce, that most men wanted to leave their wives because they had no "dust." He replied that he did not care for that; he had plenty of money—all he wanted. After a short time Douglas retired, and said he was going to a meeting, and left us alone.

Cole then told me he wanted me to swear so that he could get a divorce. He said that I should be paid $15 for swearing. He then laid out what I should swear to.

THE FALSE TESTIMONY LAID OUT.

I was to swear that I knew Mrs. Cole; that I was clerk in a hotel,—in the Monroe House, Monroe, Bradford County, Pa.; that July 4, 1874, Mrs. Cole had come there with a hackman named Hale; that I gave them a room in which they stayed till a late hour in the evening; what what was done in that room, of course, was left to imagination. Cole had previously told me that he had married the girl in the month of June previous to that. I then asked Cole what had made him marry the girl and then want a divorce so soon after, if she had money. He said

UPON THE GROUND OF ADULTERY.

He blushed and said that he had been forced to marry the girl, or he should never have done so. I then asked him, Suppose that there should be objections? He said that if the parents objected, he could take a continuance or stay; that no matter how I swore, they could do nothing with me. Cole had the whole business laid out for me. Douglas then came in. He asked me if we had fixed things. I told him that we had; that I was to get $15. He asked me what testimony I would give in the morning in the case. I told him about the

HOTEL BUSINESS IN MONROE.

He said that would get the divorce if she was there. I only saw Cole twice,—last Friday night and Saturday morning. I saw Douglas oftener; I think five times before the summons was served, when we arranged for a day, the day it was served, and last Friday and Saturday mornings. I had agreed to appear in court at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Previously to that time I had gone to Douglas' office and

DEMANDED THE MONEY—$15.

He asked me what was the matter. I told him nothing; I told him that I would not swear until I got my money; he wanted me to wait and see Mr. Cole, and while waiting he was arrested. He had previously asked me if I knew of any one else who would swear in the case, or who could be got to; I told him I did not; I had told him the evening before I would be in court at 10 o'clock next morning. When I got there I met one of Pinkerton's detectives in the hall. I told him, as I knew him,

THAT I WAS ON A LAY FOR "DUST,"

that I was in the Cole divorce case; that I was to get $15 for swearing, and when I got the money I was going to get up and say I knew nothing, and expose the whole business.

When I went to look for Cole for my $15, I found him in Justice Meech's office, under arrest on a charge of bigamy. I then went to the detectives and told them all about the case. This is about all I know in regard to the case; I never got any money; committed no perjury, and did not intend to.

The above is sufficient to show the enormity of Douglas' crime. And that he will receive his just deserts is the wish of every respectable citizen in this community.

How the Astors Guard their Millions.

The generosity of the Astors is shown in some facts contributed by a correspondent of the Schenectady *Star*. Some thirty or forty years since, the idiot son of John Jacob was placed under the charge of a young student of Dr. Champlin, of Cambridge, Mass., named Dickinson. One day, while Dickinson was sitting at his desk and his charge lying upon his bed, the latter raised a cudgel, and, hurling it at the former, struck him in the eye, utterly destroying it, and causing a weary confinement of many weeks. Intelligence of this sad affair was forthwith communicated to the Astors, and the brother, the late Wm. B., made a journey to Cambridge. He gave young Dickinson a trifling sum of money. He told Dickinson, however, to call at the Astor place of business when he came to New York. In the course of a year or two young Dickinson, having finished his medical studies, and determined to push his fortunes in this State, called as requested. At first Wm. B. failed to recognize him—which was natural, owing to the green patch over the socket of the lost eye. Finally, however, the caller was handed a newspaper. Wm. B. departed without explanation, and did not return. Disgusted and humiliated, Dickinson went up the Hudson to Waterford, where he soon secured a handsome practice. Soon, however, the consequences of his wound laid him prostrate. Partially recovering, his physician told him a trip to Cuba was the only means of saving his life. He had a family and scant means. The late John Knickerbocker helped him out of his financial difficulties, and he went to New York. There he met the writer of the communication to the *Star*, and told him the circumstances above narrated. Together the two called on old John Jacob, and all the satisfaction the old man vouchsafed came in the words: "I know notting about it; my son William settled all dat." "Poor Dickinson," concludes the writer, "never returned—he died in Cuba, leaving a helpless and destitute wife and children."

THE COURTS.

Another Dividend for the Creditors of the Chicago Fire.

Record of Judgments and New Suits.

THE CHICAGO FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

A large and jovial gathering of the creditors of the defunct Chicago Fire-Insurance Company was had yesterday afternoon in the United States District Court-room, for the purpose of declaring a second dividend. The Assignee read his report, and, after some discussion, it was voted to declare a dividend of 2 per cent, which was done. This dividend will be payable in a week or ten days at the office of the Assignee, No. 87 Bryan Block.

ITEMS.

The case of Hill vs. The Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company is still on trial before Judge Blodgett, and will be good for all day at least. The arguments of counsel will not probably be heard until after the holidays.

The summing up in the Sanger case will be continued to-day. Mr. Ayer began his argument yesterday, and will probably occupy a good part of to-day.

Judge McAllister is engaged in hearing the case of Austin vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, brought to recover damages for the killing of one Austin, on Clark street, near Fifteenth, by one of the defendant's engines.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

G. Tallovman & Co., for the use of Addison Child, began a suit for $4,000 against the Mercantile Insurance Company.

The Union National Bank of Aurora commenced a suit against the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company to recover $10,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

John M. Adams, of Elgin, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His schedules show assets amounting to $12,767.78, the most of them consisting of land heavily mortgaged, while the secured liabilities are $7,300, and the unsecured debts only $3,966.83. The case was referred to Register Coon, at Marengo.

In the matter of French, Shaw & Co., the report of the composition meeting was filed, and an order entered on all persons interested to show cause by Dec. 21 why such composition, which was of 40 per cent, should not be accepted.

A similar order was made for Dec. 22 in the case of Horace Smith. The Assignee of this estate was also authorized to sell the stock of the bankrupt for the sum of $2,500.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of William Hesterman.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John Green sued F. A. McCormick for $1,000.

Eliza A. Carter began an action in trespass against the City of Chicago, claiming that the city had allowed the sidewalk on Dearborn street to remain in bad repair, and that she had fallen through a hole in the walk and sustained serious damages, to the amount, as she alleged, of $10,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Paulus Kuch, a grant of administration was made to Elizabeth Kuch, under bond for $8,800.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Michael Rooney pleaded guilty of robbery, and was remanded.

Morris Tooney pleaded guilty to larceny, and sentence was suspended.

Henry Cockle pleaded guilty to larceny; under age, and sentence was suspended.

Dr. James Raymond pleaded guilty to two indictments for larceny, and was remanded.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—162 to end of calendar.

JUDGE GARY—201, 207 to 214, 216 to 226, inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—21, 22, 23.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 563 and 601, and calendar Nos. 182 to 185.

JUDGE BOOTH—No call.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—189, 192, 194 to 205, inclusive.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—I. G. Fredericks vs. Schooner C. W. Johnson; decree, $151.32.—R. K. Bartlett vs. Same, $19.73.—T. E. Rogers vs. Same, $130.14.—Peter Peterson vs. Same, $20.86.—Thomas Engelbrezen vs. Same, $62.37.—D. L. Fleming vs. Same, $48.52.—Melvin Fleming vs. Same, $19.65.—Thomas Murphy et al. vs. Schooner Grace Murray, $117.40.

SUPREME COURT—CONFESSIONS—National Bank of Commerce vs. H. B. Jenks, $552.10.—Joseph Dozmisek vs. Waslaw and Joseph Dushek, $654.80.

JUDGE GARY—A. H. Burley, Receiver, vs. F. E. Shandrew, $751.80.—F. M. Whitehouse vs. Patrick J. Eustace, $201.06.—J. J. Hensel vs. Cornelius D. Paul, $190.54.—J. A. Griffith et al. vs. Christian Kassing, $359.11.—H. B. Horton vs. Leonard C. Colt, $822.69.—George T. Bryant vs. Egbert H. Little and Isaac L. Hunt, $4,263.54, and judgment for $201.50 against the Howe Sewing Machine Company, garnishee.—First National Bank of Chicago vs. George B. Johnston, $1,146.95.—Lewis Schlele et al. vs. Robert B. Duncan and John C. Fussey, $762.46.—Peter Wolf et al. vs. Andrew Baier, $377.38.—Excelsior Stone Company vs. Edward Burkhardt and John Feeny, $216.73.—P. H. McElroy vs. John W. Davis, $16.60.—F. O. Holtfodt vs. Singer Manufacturing Company; verdict $800, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Edward S. Dryer vs. Adolph Fisher, $428.

JUDGE BOOTH—A. M. Wright et al. vs. S. H. and G. W. Coon, $453.92.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—E. Schoeppe vs. Carsten Koester, $32.49.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 8.—I notice, in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE, that American ribbons are being sent to London, to which market American cotton and iron goods also are being sent. This measure is favored by the difference between American and British currency. But neither the silk, the cotton, nor the iron is the pioneer in this "carrying of coals to Newcastle." The American salt-producers have for many years past—when salt has been retailing at home as high as $2.25 per barrel—sold their salt in Canada at $1 per barrel, in competition with Canadian and English salt. What great fact do these straws, or lesser facts, illustrate? This, most conclusively: that the manufacturers of American protected silk, and cotton, and iron, and salt,—to which may be added a numerous catalogue of similarly-protected articles, which may be expected soon to follow suit,—*have drawn, and are drawing, so largely* from the pockets of their compelled American customers that these manufacturers are able to sell at greatly-reduced rates, and yet make a profit. This is either so, or it is done for buncombe; which can hardly be expected in business-transactions of this character. Query: How is the National Treasury benefited by this magnificent building-up of American manufactures,—this legalized enrichment of one class at the expense of the many? Please help all thoughtful persons to see these facts in their true light, and you will serve the cause of the burdened and oppressed people. HUGO.

Spelling-Bee in England.

The first spelling-bee in England was held recently at Islington, "under the American rules," Webster's Dictionary being the standard. Thirty-two gentlemen and eighteen ladies essayed their skill before a crowded audience. In the end the sexes divided the prizes equally, though the first prize fell to a gentleman. The words that proved too much for the powers of all except the prizetakers were not very difficult. "Rhododendron," "apocryphal," "philippic," "hebdomadally," and "camelopard," put a large number hopelessly out of the contest, and at last, "sesquipedalian" was only spelt correctly by Mr. Jameson, the winner. Prizes to the amount of £8 rewarded the six successful spellers out of the fifty who entered.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Semi-Annual Report of the Physician of the Insane Asylum.

In Spite of McCaffrey We Shall Know What Paupers Are Helped.

The Sheriff's Collections---Drawing a Grand Jury.

The regular weekly meeting of the Cook County Board of Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Johnson in the chair. Present, Commissioners Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Guenther, Herting, Holden, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, and Tabor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Superintendent of the Normal School sent in an invitation asking the Board to attend the graduating exercises. Received and placed on file.

County-Treasurer Huck sent in a communication regarding the general fund. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Commissioner Guenther sent in his resignation as a member of the County Board of Education, which was accepted.

The Clerk of the Criminal Court sent in a communication which contained an order of the Court requiring the Board to select a Grand Jury for the January term.

The Board, on motion, suspended the regular order of business, and proceed to select the jurors, with the following result: Joseph Hogan, August Strohn, Martin White, F. Fries, George Leuchtenmeyer, J. P. Conlan, A. Waterman, Dennis Kelly, J. Stocker, G. Reynolds, Isaac Hatch, Jacob Grassmuck, H. W. Brown, John Gittleson, F. Reymann, Ed Corbett, Francis Conway, James Reed, Ed Fraston, Jacob Duweiss, John McNally, John Doheny, J. M. Lyons.

Mr. S. S. Gardner was elected a member of the County Board of Education, vice Guenther, resigned.

The County Clerk's semi-annual report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE SHERIFF'S REPORT.

The following semi-annual statement of fees received and expenditures made during the six months ending Dec. 1, 1875, was submitted by Sheriff Agnew:

Total fees received		$7,531.17
CHARGES.		
Rebate on processes unserved	$39.40	
Miscellaneous expenditures	878.90	
Sheriff's salary for six months	3,000.00	—$3,918.30
Amount due Cook County		$3,618.87
Fees earned but not collected		545.90

Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Dr. George P. Cunningham, Medical Superintendent of the Cook County Insane Asylum, sent in his annual report for 1875, which set forth that the institution has been greatly overcrowded during the period covered by the report, more especially the wards devoted to the more violent class of patients. In despite of this, the injuries and accidents consequent on overcrowding the insane were, happily, light, although the Superintendent has been in constant alarm lest some misfortune or great calamity might occur where the outrageously insane were confined. The general health of the establishment has been excellent, and no epidemic had broken out among the patients. Very few of the inmates had been confined to bed for any considerable period. The highest number of patients confined in the asylum at any time within the year was 342, of which number 175 were males and 167 females. During the same period, 192 persons had been discharged from the asylum, of which number 103 were males and 89 females. There had occurred, within the year, 45 deaths, 21 males and 24 females. Of those discharged, 24 were reported cured, 37 improved, 6 unimproved, and 2, a male and female, had eloped. There had been sent to the State Asylum 78 patients. Of those who died, the greater number were in a state bordering on dissolution when admitted. Nov. 30, 1874, the total number of patients in the asylum was 302; admitted during the year, 161; discharged in the same period, 192; remaining in the asylum Nov. 30, 1875, 272. Further, the report went to show that the greater number of males and females confined in the asylum were between the ages of 35 and 40, namely, 81. Between the ages of 75 and 80 years, and under 15 years of age, the return showed only one patient.

Reference was made in the report to the many improvements made during the year, and the Superintendent suggested that the Board appoint a Committee to contract for the furniture of the new wards. The state of the sewerage was reported as being extremely bad, and immediate relief in that respect was requested. The laundry and kitchens are too small and breed an offensive odor, which permeates the atmosphere of the institution. Also, the water-supply was not up to the requisite standard. Some of the windows are not properly protected by iron bars, and there is a lack of proper telegraphic communication between the asylum and the other county buildings.

Referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

CENSUS OF PAUPERS.

The following was submitted by Commissioner Busse:

WHEREAS, It is necessary for this Board to know the number of paupers and their names, for whom the county pays a large sum of money;

Resolved, That the Supervisor for each town be instructed to furnish a list to the County Board of the names of the paupers; also that the County Agent be instructed to furnish a list, with name and street number of the house of those who receive public charity.

Commissioner McCaffrey objected to the resolution. He did not believe in publishing the names of the unfortunate poor to the world. Some of them were very respectable people in reduced circumstances. He thought it was enough to furnish the number of those receiving aid without giving their names. If any Commissioner was in doubt about the matter, the County Agent's books were open to him.

Commissioner Burdick said the object of the resolution was to show the people where the money was going to.

Commissioner McCaffrey moved to strike out the names and numbers.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was voted upon and lost.

The resolution was then put and carried.

An invitation to visit the County House at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning was tendered and accepted by the Board.

Adjourned until Thursday at 2 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, with board, $4.50 to $6.50 per week. Day-board, $3.50.

364 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, heated, for ladies or gentlemen, $4.50 to $5.50; two nice warm single rooms; home comforts.

464 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—TO rent with board nicely-furnished warm rooms very reasonable to those who will be permanent.

South Side.

18 STANTON-AV.—FRONT CHAMBER WITH alcove and front parlor for rent with board at reasonable rates for the winter.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW boarding-house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; terms to suit the times.

374 STATE-ST., UP-STAIRS — PLEASANT rooms and good board. Terms $5 per week.

1386 WABASH-AV., THIRD HOUSE FROM south end of new block, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.—Board and nice alcove room newly furnished and bay window, hot and cold water, bath-room, and every convenience for lady and gentleman. Terms moderate. Close to cars and 'bus.

North Side.

271 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, double or single; prices moderate.

Miscellaneous.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF PARLORS on first floor to lady and gentleman with board; board for lady only. Address D B, City Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY by a young man, within three or four blocks of Sophia-st. and Lincoln-av.; please state terms. Address D 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, private family preferred, on Washington-st. in vicinity of Peoria. References given and required. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, store 218 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders; on North Side preferred. Address B 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—FIXTURES of saloon and boarding-house; rent low. Inquire at 78 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CENTRAL CHURCH PARquette seat. J A F, 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PEW IN GRACE EPIScopal Church, at a bargain. Inquire in basement 142 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—GOOD THREE-HORSE PORTABLE boiler and engine; used one year. Address K 72, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 102X158 FEET, ON Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.; will sell all or part and take other property for half the purchase; an immense bargain can be had for cash. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON NORTH LaSalle-st., near North-av., and opposite Lincoln Park; price, $2,800 net, with $800 cash, rest in two years at 8 per cent. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 106 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPerty in all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C., R. I. & P. R. R.; 13 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $68 commutation per year; seven trains each way daily; also Saturday night and Sunday trains. The Park a growing suburb on the eastern slope of the elevation selected by the Government for the site of the Lake Survey Observatory, now building. Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Mt. Vernon Academy for boys. A young ladies' seminary and the free public school. Houses built to order, and sold on time. Cottages and houses now completed and for sale. Neat cottage, $150 cash and $20 per month; handsome house, $500 cash and $50 per month. The Company employ their own Architect and Superintendent, and build only in a substantial and durable manner. Free ride to visit property every day before 12 o'clock. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe, having from 5 to 10 rooms, which I will sell at lower figures than can be bought in any other direction, and will take one-fourth or more in any unincumbered real estate or goods of any description, and give 5 to 10 years' time on the balance. Now is the time to secure a good home. Houses to rent until May next at one-third price. C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOUR CHOICE LOTS IN JEFferson which must be sold this week; make me an offer. Address M 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR TO RENT very low, neat and substantial dwellings in Ravenswood and Summerdale; lake water soon; cheap fares and frequent trains. R. GREER, 224 Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A GOOD STOCK FARM of 203 acres 3 miles from Ramsey Station, Fayette County (I. C. R. R.); terms easy. Address J. H. SPEAR, 216 South Fifth-st., Springfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID WELL-IMPROVED farm in Kansas of 500 acres, with timber and water, ¾ of a mile from county seat, State Normal School, and United States Land Office; clear of incumbrances. D. TAYLOR, 276 East Division-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AT A BARGAIN, house and lot in good location for about $3,500; will pay $1,000 cash; no brokers need apply; will negotiate with principals only. Address, for ten days, B 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW STONE FRONT, 451 CARROLL-av., 12 rooms and conveniences.
New 10-room brick houses on Sheldon and Ada-sts., and Arbor-place; very cheap.
S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, A VERY PLEASANT 2-story brick house, with 10 rooms, on the North Side, only 10 minutes' walk from corner State and Washington-sts. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, 2-story and basements, $30 to $75 per month; 3 story and basements, $60 to $100 per month. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, residence, fashionably located on North Side; parlor, sitting-room, bath-room, water-closet, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; five bed-rooms and ample closets on second floor; cellar, etc.; east and south exposure. GEO. H. ROZET, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., near Twelfth-st. Inquire Room 10, 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—563 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st., marble-front, 15 rooms, low to a good tenant; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. Apply at house.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH; TWO-STORY HOUSE, large grounds, on West Taylor-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, corner Western-av. and Lexington-st.

TO RENT—MORE NEW BRICK HOUSES, MORE suites of 6 rooms, all good locations, near Lincoln Park, and very cheap, at $15, $16, $18, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50. WILL L. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st., basement.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, on first floor in Mendel Block. Inquire of Janitor, Room 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board; unexceptionable locality; modern improvements; short walk from business centre. 220 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED WARMED ROOMS, $3.50 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT—CHEAP, PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms; one suitable for light housekeeping. 146 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished and cared for, at 78 East Van Buren.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS AND one suite, at the Irving House, 218 East Washington-st.; terms low; references required.

TO RENT—AT 45 PECK-COURT, ROOMS WITH or without board.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, best location in the city, from $12 to $20 and $25 a month, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply Room 30.

TO RENT--STORES OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—IN MENDEL BLOCK, SMALL STORE, well adapted to any light business. Inquire of Janitor, Room 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW BUILDING AT 87 AND 89 South Franklin-st., with or without steam power. Inquire on premises.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 84 AND 86 STATE-ST.; also rooms on second, third, fourth, and fifth floors in same building. Apply to SHAY, FRENCH & CO., 84 and 86 State-st.

TO RENT—SAMPLE ROOM, WELL ESTABLISHED, and flat of 6 rooms above, on West Madison-st. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE IN THE BUSIness part of the city, at a reasonable rent. Address E 1, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMALL HOTEL, SITUATED IN A BUSINESS part of the city, for sale at a bargain, opposite two passenger depots. Address C 49, Tribune office.

A GROCERY ON WESTERN-AV. FOR SALE AT A bargain. H. P. THOMPSON, 187 Lake-st.

ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE OF A GOOD, LEgitimate business in perfect running order for sale; good reason for selling. Address I 11, Tribune office.

STOCK AND GOOD-WILL OF A WHOLESALE liquor business, with a bar attached, for sale; splendid location and good reasons for selling. Address G 57, Tribune office.

TWO-SET WOOLEN MILL IN OPERATION, STEAM power, brick buildings, for sale at a bargain. For particulars address ATKINSON & TOPLIFF, Pittsfield, Ill.

WANTED—AN ATTORNEY CAN HEAR OF GOOD business opening and location for pleasant home. Call at 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TO SELL—THE BEST PAYING SAMple room, containing pool-table, on Cottage Grove-av.; South Side. Only need to be seen to be satisfied. It is a bargain. Address A 32, Tribune office.

152½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SMALL HOTEL for sale at 50 per cent of actual cost. Call on premises for further particulars.

$275 WILL BUY A COAL-YARD, WITH HORSE and wagon, doing a good business, if taken this week. 421 West Huron-st.

$10,000 COMMISSION—ANY PARTY WISHing to establish a grain and produce commission house in this city, and having the above amount of capital, will do well to address the advertiser; an advantageous arrangement can be made for both parties. Address A 29, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD, MORE THAN CAN BE realized in any market (and no questions asked), will be paid for the return of two ladies' gold watches taken from No. 504 West Lake-st. on the 4th of the present month. Mrs. A. M. BILLINGS, 504 West Lake-st.

FOUND—A MARE ABOUT NOV. 25TH. THE owner is requested to call at Superintendent's office C. West Division Railway, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FOUND—FUR CAP. THE OWNER CAN HAVE same by applying to NEWTON BROS.' milk depot, 137 Third-av.

FOUND—A MARE, DEC. 12. THE OWNER IS requested to call at GEORGE DIETRICH'S livery stable, on Thirty-first-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs., and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LOST—DEC. 13, A BIG BROWN ST. BERNARD dog; answers to the name of Billan; liberal reward; no questions asked. 154 Pacific-av., city.

LOST—DEC. 13, AN ENGLISH COACH DOG, very thickly spotted, had one brown spot on his head, and a large, heavy chain attached to a leather collar about his neck. Any one returning him to No. 97 West Kinzie-st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—LAST THURSDAY EVENING, A PAIR OF sleeve buttons engraved M. Address L 81, Tribune office, and be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON THE 12TH INST., BETWEEN TWENty-second and Twenty-ninth-sts., on State, one black onyx earring. The finder will be suitably rewarded if left at 1402 South Dearborn-st.

STRAYED—SUNDAY, DEC. 5, 1875, TWO MARES; one dark bay, weight about 900, no shoes; one sorrel, about same weight, shod forward, quarter crack on one fore foot. Return to Livery Stable, 912 and 914 West Madison-st., and receive liberal reward.

$5 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF BLACK AND tan dog, with red and black collar and brass locket; has scar on left front foot; very short hair; taken from 139 Twentieth-st., on Dec. 12.

$10 REWARD—LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, from 61 Calumet-av., a small Scotch terrier, with clipped ears and tail; answers to the name of Topsy. A reward of $10 will be given to any one returning her to the above address.

$25 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF THE BAY horse, silver-plated harness, and light wagon painted black, with gold stripes, stolen from 229 West Randolph-st. W. S. VERITY.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED SINGER, Howe, Wilcox & Gibbs, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Wilson, and Weed machines at less than half cost. Private loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 233 WEST Madison-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments. Machines exchanged, repaired, and rented.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A NICE BLACK WALNUT MARBLE top chamber set, first-class make, and good as new; will sell cheap for cash. Address M 64, Tribune office.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY MANUfacture and sell to consumers direct, and on monthly payments. 503 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Eleven years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—HAT AND CAP SALESMEN FOR ILLInois, Northern Iowa, and Wisconsin, who can control a large trade; none other need apply. CHAS. A. LEWIS & CO., Monroe and Market-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—BY A LARGE MANUFACTURING and jobbing Chicago boot and shoe house, traveling salesmen; none but first-class men with established trade need apply; also a man to work up hotel and transient trade. Address B 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN with good reference. Inquire at 163 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, QUICK, AND ACcurate bookkeeper. The very best references as to ability and character required. Salary moderate. Situation permanent. Address GROCER, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BRISTLE-COMBER WHO understands his business. Apply to CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION CO., 153 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOtography; good chance. 462 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER TO GO TO the country. Inquire at KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD, 173 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRINTER AND TONER, AND young man to learn the art of photographing. MOORE'S Gallery, 180 West Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 1008 WEST LAKE-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCROLL-SAWYER AT 35 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD COOPERS. APPLY AT our packing-house at Union Stock-Yards. Chicago Packing & Provision Company.

WANTED—GOOD CUTTERS FOR YOUTHS', boys', and children's clothing. Inquire at 102 and 104 Wabash-av.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE South; wages $1.50 and $1.75; six months' work; 100 rock-men and one foreman; 50 families for Mississippi; 50 laborers for Southern Indiana; 40 for station work near the city; 20 woodchoppers, etc. Cheap tickets sold to laborers going South. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—150 BRIDGE CARPENTERS AND trestlemen; wages $2.50 to $3 per day; 100 ax and trackmen, $2 per day; board, $3 per week. Also, 1,000 laborers going South to buy cheap tickets to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Galveston, and all points South, at 23 West Randolph-st.; no office charges.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS TO GO South; tie and wood-choppers; coal miners; cheap tickets South. E. A. ANGELL, 258 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN—THIS MAY BE JUST WHAT you want. If in search of business it will pay you to investigate. We can show you the best paying business in the West, and will offer men of intelligence and genteel appearance most satisfactory inducements. A trial of our goods will convince you that $70 a week can be easily made. Will send $1 samples free to first-class men. No street-talkers nor peddlers wanted. Address, with stamp, RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN ADVANCE-AGENT FOR A NEW entertainment to be given in churches; also a gentleman as partner in this enterprise; $750 capital required. Only parties of highest character need apply for next three days, at 110 West Washington-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL ARTICLES WANTed in every family. Big inducements. BURR & GARY, 80 and 82 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED COAL-MINERS. Apply to W. P. REND & CO., 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 TRAVELING SALESMAN, TO travel in Iowa and sell boots and shoes by sample. A man with experience and acquainted with the Iowa trade can procure a good situation. Address F N, Lafayette, Indiana.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manufact'ing Co., 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN LOAN ABOUT $1,000 on A 1 security for four months; good wages or an interest in the business. Apply at Monroe House, 177 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY BOY TO WORK IN a confectionery store; must furnish first-class references. Apply at 113 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE "TICK WATCH" and gents' chain, and other fast-selling novelties for the holidays. Every one wants our new chromos of the Pope and George Washington. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN GORDON PRESS; ONE that can set type preferred. MILLAR BROS., 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO ASSIST in photograph gallery; knowledge of the business not necessary. Apply at Art Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GENTLEMANLY address who has had experience in shirt-canvassing. Address, with reference, A 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WHO WANT TO MAKE $20 AND upwards per week with a small capital. Call at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman to sell on salary and commission. Address M 80, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO WAIT ON table and help at chamber work. Apply at 124 and 126 Michigan-st. St. Clair House.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO WORK FOR two people; a good home; no fancy wages. Apply at once at 117 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 274 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A STRONG, INDUSTRIOUS SECOND girl at 23 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 21 Aberdeen-st. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL CHAMBERmaid at Clarendon House, corner Clark and Ontario-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house; come ready for work; no fine ladies need apply. 224 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; Swede preferred; also, a young girl to assist in the care of a baby, at 929 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS NURSE AND TO assist at general housework. Must be well recommended. Apply at 305 Huron-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby and board at home. Call at Room 45 Briggs House, to-day, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL. INQUIRE AT 34 Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—A LADY LIVING IN BUFFALO, N. Y., wishes to adopt a baby child from 1 to 4 weeks old; no objection to its mother seeing it once a year. Address C, Tribune office, for 3 days.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—HELP—THE BEST STOCK OF FEMALE help, German, Norwegian, Swede, Bohemian by the order promptly supplied. Mrs. REISS, 129 East Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK-FOLDERS. Apply at bindery of CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., fifth floor.

MUSICAL.

A FEW FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, SQUARE grand size, used from one to three months, as good as new; price, $200. Each warranted 5 years. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS—GRAND, SQUARE, AND upright. Best in the world, sweetest toned, most durable. Sold on monthly or quarterly payments, at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD, 7⅓-OCTAVE piano-forte, used a few months, and cost $650; first-class manufacture; exquisite tone and highly finished; have no use for it. Price, $240. 1220 Wabash-av.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS—ALL MODERN IMprovements, rich rosewood cases, full, clear tone, easy action. Prices low. Terms of payment easy. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

PIANOS ON TIME—FIRST-CLASS; PRICES VERY low. Terms: $10 per month, remainder end of one year; or $25 cash and $25 per month until piano is paid for; or $50 cash and $20 per month; or $100 cash and $15 per month. Old pianos taken at cash valuation. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

REED & SONS' ORGANS—SWEETEST EQUALITY of tone. Newest style of case. Sold on monthly or quarterly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS. Money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—PIANO—MUST BE GOOD—IN EXchange for gent's hunting-case, American gold watch and heavy vest-chain, both new and of finest quality. Address B 12, Tribune office.

$200 WILL BUY A BRAND NEW AND MAGnificent rosewood piano-forte, 7⅓-octaves, agraffe, French action, and all the new improvements; carved legs and lyre. Manufacturer's price, $650. MARTIN'S Special Bargains, 154 State-st.

$260 WILL BUY A SPLENDID SQUARE GRAND piano-forte, 7⅓-octaves, agraffe, full, rich, and powerful tone, and all the latest improvements. Handsome carved case, legs, and lyre. Manufacturer's price, $750. MARTIN'S Special Bargains, 154 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

FLAG-POLES OF ALL SIZES, READY MADE AND made to order; white ash poles, all sizes, ready made; a good supply of artesian-well borers. Poles on hand. All orders left at GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO.'S, South Water-st.

FOR ROUGH HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC., USE Espey's Fragrant Cream; it is the best and cheapest preparation ever sold; makes the skin beautifully soft and smooth; something new, elegantly perfumed; is not sticky or greasy; get a sample bottle free, and try it. Sold by druggists, notion dealers, &c.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—IN SOME ESTABLISHed house by party with $15,000 to $20,000 cash; extended business experience and best bank and commercial references. Apply to J. E. KIMBALL, 37 Washington-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO HIRE, WITH RIGHT OF purchase, a farm of about 200 acres within 20 miles of Chicago. Address, stating particulars, J. N. STANLEY, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD WATCH DOG. Address C 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT CIGAR-FIGURE. EMMA DE BEUKELAER, No. 5 Exchange-place, Board of Trade.

WANTED—A COMMON PUPPY FROM 4 TO 10 days old. Apply at 84 Seymour-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CYLINDER office-desk. Call or address 138 and 140 Franklin-st. WARNER & WILLIAMS.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing; tuition to be paid out of salary after situation is secured. Northwest corner Gardner House.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT AND REliable man of several years' business experience desires a position as cashier or bookkeeper. Best of references furnished and security if necessary. Address H 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had several years' experience in dry goods, is a good penman, and can assist in keeping books; is willing to work at anything; will work for his board. Address for the next three days B 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20 years, having a general business knowledge, steady, industrious, etc., in a wholesale house. Undoubted references. Address for five days A 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST arrived from England, as bookkeeper or clerk. Can produce first-class references, and is both quick and accurate. Address M P F, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOK and job compositor at case or stone; thoroughly qualified to read proof or take charge. Address L 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS lounge and mattress maker. Address C H, Kensington, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LIGHT WORK OF ANY kind; salary enough to pay board; best of references. Address for two days GEORGE W. GRAY, Post-Office, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE boy, 17 years of age. Can give good reference. Address C 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Canadian girl to do cooking in a private family. Call or address for two days 59 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, to do general housework. 997 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family; reference if required. Please address I 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light housework in a small family. Call at 14 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID OR second girl. Call at 90 East Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN small family. Apply at 149 West Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook in a private family. Please apply at 365 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and help with plain sewing. Call for two days at 96 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do dining-room or kitchen work in a boarding-house. Please call at 155 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Apply to-day at 40 South Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDE GIRL for cooking or second work. Call at 89 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl to cook in a boarding-house, or will do housework; best of city reference. Apply at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook and general housework; city or country. Apply at 449 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work, or general housework in a private family. Please call at 327 Twenty-third-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A healthy woman that has lost her child; would like one to nurse at home. Address R 21, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 364 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS cooks, second girls, and general servants; no objection to Hyde Park. BROWN'S Employment Office, 655 Cottage Grove-av., opposite Douglas House.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS COMpanion to an invalid, or as nurse. Is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of reference given. Apply at 119 South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPerty for a term of years at following rates:
On improved business property in sums of $10,000 and upwards at 8 per cent.
On first-class residence property, in sums of $4,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent.
Small sums on unimproved at 10 per cent.
J. D. HARVEY, Mortgage Loans, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

A 1 COMMERCIAL NOTES, MORTGAGES, LOCAL stocks, city certificates, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 113 Fifth-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. Money to loan on improved real estate at 8, 9, and small amounts at 10 per cent. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST on city improved real estate, in sums of $20,000 and upwards. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and other collaterals. Private loan office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS to suit at lowest rates for 3 or 5 years. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE PRIVATE office of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co., Room 8 Howe Building, corner State and Jackson-sts.

MONEY IN AMOUNTS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON improved Chicago real estate, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. E. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

TO LOAN—$700 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY. H. H. ANDERSON, 80 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,200 ON GOOD SEcurity; will give 10 per cent without commission. Address at once C 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $6,000 FOR TWO YEARS on a first-class farm worth $30,000, within 15 miles of the city; will pay 8 per cent; no brokers need apply. Address E 21, Tribune office.

$500 $700, $1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$1,500 $1,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, improved preferred. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,500 AND OTHER SUMS TO SUIT TO loan at current rates on Chicago property; money on hand. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$10,000 SUMS TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT interest on productive city real estate. Small commission. WM. LINDSLEY, Room 14 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSIness on State-st. for a house and lot, worth $4,000 to $6,000, clear; or, if property is good, would assume small incumbrance. Address H 6, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT HOME IN ONE of the handsomest suburbs about Chicago; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, etc.; is easy of access by rail; will trade for lands in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, or for other good property. G. A. LELAND, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—40-ACRE HIGHLY-IMPROVED farm, largely set to fruit, at railroad centre, within three hours of Chicago. Will exchange for Iowa lands, city property, or an established business. WM. GARNETT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

TO EXCHANGE—540 ACRES IN SOUTHERN ILLInois (clear) and cash for Chicago property. B. F. HEAD, 98 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 STOCK FARM, CLEAR, for something good, improved or unimproved. Will pay cash and assume. L. A. CHASE, 92 Washington-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—3,000 LBS OR ANY PART, OF choice ground coffee, on which advances and storage is about $300—balance trade. Address I 41, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NOVELTY PRINTING PRESS for watch; Washington Heights lot, 25x120, for piano or miscellaneous goods. B 32, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES GOOD FARMING land Indiana; 40 acres fruit land Michigan; 10 lots North Side, near city limits, no incumbrance; also blocks of five acres in suburbs near two railroads; also a large amount of other property; want merchandise or good farm. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMPROVED LAND—Home in Chicago, $12,000; Kenwood, $10,000. D. HENRY SHELDON, 103 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—COAL FOR ONE or two good horses at 216 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—$50,000 TO $100,000 STOCK OF DRY goods in exchange for choice real estate, unincumbered; will pay part cash. Address A. BAXTER, care Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and harness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., at WESTON & CO.'S Auction Rooms, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee.

AT THE NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALS, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Monroe-st., corner Michigan-av., second-hand clarences, coupes, coupe rockaways, phaetons, buggies, harness, robes, blankets, sleighs, bells, etc., for sale at auction prices.

HORSE AND BUGGY WANTED—ANY PERSON having a good horse and outfit complete, can find a cash purchaser at 77 Clark-st., if price is satisfactory. Call Wednesday, 9 to 3 o'clock.

SLEIGHS—WE ARE MANUFACTURING A LARGE number of the best sleighs ever put in this market for the price. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. L. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO SEE EVERY ONE, AT 738 STATE-st., to-morrow at 10 a. m., who has a horse, or any kind of horse equipage to sell. Buyers will find at this place the largest stock in the above line in the city. Our motto is fair dealing with all. Wanted by one man from the country, 20 or more of all kinds of horses. WM. H. EDDY, proprietor.

BOOKS.

CHATTERBOX AND PEEP-SHOW, $1.25; WIDE-Awake and Nursery, $1; Chatterbox for 1873, $1; Shakespeare, etc., at 75 cents. Elegant books for Christmas. GILBERT'S, 197 South Clark-st.

GOODRICH'S NATURAL HISTORY, 2 VOLS., $10; The National Portrait Gallery, 2 vols., $10; Chambers' Encyclopedia, brand new, 10 vols., $25; Zell's Encyclopedia, $20; a Webster's Dictionary, last edition, $8; splendid copies of the poets, Shakspeare, etc., $2.50. Open every evening. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO TAKE A third interest in an established paying business; large profits. Will take $4,000 cash, balance real estate, if clear. Investigation invited. None but principals treated with. Address MERCHANT, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $500 TO $800 TO INvest in some good-paying business; or will give $50 for a good situation. References exchanged. Must give full particulars in writing. Please address E 11, Tribune office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss May Howard. "Hunted Down."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon: "Camille." Evening: "Camilla's Husband" and "Stage-Struck."

FARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Reading by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for installation of officers elect. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, 76 Monroe-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 14, 1875.

Another clear day, with stationary temperature, is the prediction for this region to-day.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday opened at 87½ and closed at 87⅝.

The St. Louis Mayoralty imbroglio is once more relegated to the City Council by the dissolution of an injunction restraining the delivery of the ballot-boxes to that body. Mayor BRITTON has been in possession under the injunction.

Mr. BLAINE's proposed amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the sectarian control or division of public-school funds in any State, will be introduced to-day. It is regarded as improbable that the amendment will be made a strict party measure, as many prominent Democrats are known to favor its adoption and will support it heartily.

One advantage in having a new deal in the County Board is apparent in the drawing of the Grand Jurors of the Criminal Court. The list drawn yesterday is notable for the absence of the names of several old stagers who have heretofore had singular success in getting on the Jury. A little fresh blood infused into that body should have a wholesome effect in quickening the perceptions of the judicial inquisitors.

By a merciful dispensation of Providence the celebrated public functionary who rarely opens his mouth without putting his foot in it will not deliver the address of welcome to the delegates to the National Transportation Convention. Mayor COLVIN sends word that he cannot be present, and the local Committee, fearful lest he might change his mind, have lost no time in selecting somebody else. **The Hon. S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller, will be the orator of the occasion, and it is safe to predict that Chicago will not feel mortified at anything he will say.**

A census of the paupers of Cook County has been ordered by the Board of Commissioners. The effect of an accurate enrollment of the persons who receive public charity will doubtless be to rid the county of the expense of supporting a large number of unworthy recipients,—impostors whose names should be made public and dropped from the County Agent's books. It is a move in the right direction, and if followed up by a more rigid system of inquiry and surveillance than has obtained heretofore in the dispensation of food, fuel, and clothing to the poor of the county, it will prove to be a measure of economy, justice, and sound public policy.

Although the cell in Ludlow street knows TWEED no more, it is thought quite likely that that corpulent mass of iniquitous humanity is snugly secreted within the corporation limits of the modern Gotham. It is even hinted that the Old Man Sinful is waiting the completion of a compromise now in course of negotiation with the Tammany Ring, whereby the thieves will bind themselves to turn over to the city $4,000,000 of their ill-gotten plunder on condition that the pending prosecutions shall be dropped. Another interesting fact connected with TWEED's case is that the bail bonds in all the criminal suits are discovered to be defective and void.

A beautiful sensation, as the reporters would call it, was permitted a brief existence yesterday, only to be entirely spoiled later on. The evening papers published a New York dispatch giving the particulars of a tremendous robbery—nothing less than the stealing of bonds representing $15,000,000, in the keeping of Senor Don VICENTE DARDON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala and Salvador, who was about to apply the bonds towards the payment of a claim of the United States Government. A later dispatch from Washington reduces the size of the robbery something like $14,999,000, Senor DARDON stating that the trunk stolen in New York contained no bonds, but only his personal outfit.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was moderately active and 15c per brl higher, closing at $19.32½@19.35 cash and $19.55 for February. Lard was in fair demand and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $12.27½@12.30 cash and $12.47½ for February. Meats were quiet and steady at 7¾@7⅞c for shoulders, 10⅛c for short ribs, and 10½c for short clears, all boxed. Highwines were dull and unchanged at $1.11 per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was active and irregular, closing 1½c lower, at 96½c cash, and 96⅝c seller January. Corn was dull and ⅜c lower, closing at 48c for December and 44c for January. Oats were quiet and easier, closing at 30c cash and 30½@30¾c for January. Rye was steady at 68@68½c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at 86c for December and 85½c for January. Hogs were active, and closed stronger. Sales were at $6.60@7.25. Cattle were quiet and easy, with sales at $2.50@6.75. Sheep were in good demand and ruled steady at $3.75@5.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $114.25 in greenbacks at the close.

The City Marshalship still hangs fire in the Common Council, a majority of the Aldermen being unwilling to take action upon the confirmation until after the Council shall have decided the question of abolishing the office altogether. A test vote was taken last evening on the motion to adopt the minority report, which contemplates the continuance of the Marshalship, and which was laid on the table by a vote of 20 to 14. The matter has been postponed for one week, and if the majority stand their ground and resist the pressure that will be brought against them, there is an excellent prospect that the useless office of Marshal will be abolished.

The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives have enthroned King Caucus in royal state, and have invested that potentate with the most absolute power over the liberty and property of his subjects. The Caucus yesterday adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the House and Senate, which shall originate all measures of party policy and dictate the party vote on all measures, by whomsoever originated or introduced,—this entire Committee to be appointed by ex-Confederade LAMAR, permanent President of the Caucus. A few of the more fearless, independent, and conservative Democrats, such as HOLMAN, of Indiana, and JONES, of Kentucky, violently opposed the Star-Chamber system, and declared that they would refuse to submit to its dictation, but they were ignored and outvoted, the Caucus even refusing to modify the resolution so as to allow on the Committee a member from each State and Territory. The Southern element insisted upon the restoration of ther *ante-bellum* supremacy—the right to crack the party-whip as in days of yore. They carried their point by force of numbers, but there are indications of a revolt which may assume formidable proportions when the lash begins to be applied vigorously.

THE THIRD PARTY.

The clearest sign of the political times, since the elections of last fall, is the formation of a Third Party, which is destined to enter into the Presidential campaign of next year with a regular organization and a complete ticket. The Republican party will be a sound-money party in that campaign. The Democratic party, as a party, cannot and dare not do otherwise than support a hard-money candidate, and are already committed to KERR and TILDEN. The disastrous experiences of last fall have taught them this useful lesson. In Ohio, where they had more elements of success on a shinplaster platform than in other States, in place of securing a victory for irredeemable scrip, they lost heavily, and their large majority of the previous year was reversed to a respectable minority. In Pennsylvania, the sound-money victory was easily won. In New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Maine, and Massachusetts, they did not dare to make an issue against resumption. With the reverses in Ohio and Pennsylvania staring them in the face, the Democratic party, as a party, will not venture to go into the Presidential campaign upon the Rag-Baby platform. This accounts for the Republican and the regular Democratic organizations. But there is still another large and at present unrepresented element to be taken into account. The country is full of Rag-Babyites. In Ohio they represent the bulk of the Democratic party. In Illinois they have numerous representatives in both parties. In the other Northern States they are a strong minority, and it looks as if the South in spots were full of them. These men will not stand idly by in the campaign. They will not vote for a sound-money ticket, nor will they take part in a campaign upon a resumption platform. Suppose, for instance, that the Democrats should nominate THURMAN or TILDEN, and the Republicans BLAINE or WASHBURNE. What could the Rag-Babyites do? They could not vote for any one of these men. What is there left for them but to nominate a soft ticket of their own? This they will undoubtedly do, having both the material for a ticket and the determination to make it. The indications that this material is rapidly crystallizing into practical shape are already appearing. The action of the Executive Committee of Western Independents in their meeting held in this city a week or two ago was the first gun in the third-party campaign. At that meeting, resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency and the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, and declaring "that we will enter the Presidential contest of 1876 with candidates of our own choosing who shall be pledged to uphold our (Rag-Baby) principles." In view of these resolutions, and to give them a practical bearing, a Delegate Convention was called at Indianapolis, May 17, 1876, to put in nomination rag candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Even more significant than this is the intelligence from Washington of the irreconcilable wrangling among the Democratic members of the House upon the issue of Rag-Baby vs. sound money. Upon that issue they are already hopelessly divided, and Presidential rivalries have already cropped out with so much bitterness that any unanimity upon a political policy is hopeless. Prominent Northern Democrats publicly announce that they will not abide by caucus decisions unless those decisions agree with their views. It is already an irrepressible conflict, which will not down, and will make very lively music before our Independents hold their Nominating Convention next May. The infection will spread meanwhile, and this Third Party, which will draw mainly from the Democratic ranks, will also secure a not inconsiderable constituency from the Republican party.

It would be premature as yet to forecast the candidates of the Third Party, but its leading and its rank and file can already be seen without spectacles. Prominent among the leaders of the Rag-Baby party will be Fog-Horn ALLEN, WENDELL PHILLIPS, BEN BUTLER, Pig-Iron KELLEY, WASH MCLEAN, CAMPBELL, S. M. SMITH, TREVELLICK, JOE FORREST, IGNATIUS DONNELLY, BUCHANAN, and other nurses of the Baby, who have been nourishing and feeding it since its sickness of last fall. It will have two organs in the West,—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has already repudiated TILDEN, KERR, and THURMAN, and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which has steadily opposed the financial policy of the Republican party, and is in sympathy with the enunciations of the Rag-Baby Independents at their recent meeting in this city. The following of the party is somewhat heterogeneous but well defined. It will be made up of Communists and that element of discontented and turbulent workingmen which exists in every large city; of broken-winded speculators and balloon-flyers; of that large class which is incumbered by debts that can only be paid by the unlimited issue of irredeemable bad currency, which is tantamount to legalized repudiation; and of that class of people who think that a flood of this cheap, depreciated, irredeemable rag money is the only panacea for their troubles. These classes are to be found in both the old parties and in all the States, and the work of gathering them in and crystallizing them into a homogeneous party has already commenced. While they cannot gather strength enough to carry the election, they will at least poll a considerable vote. While they will not be able to carry any State as a whole, they may at least secure some local victories and a certain amount of the minor spoils. They will go into the campaign with strength enough and votes enough to make them a very important and disturbing faction in the contest, and one which should be taken into account by the campaign-mappers, especially upon the Democratic side.

THE USES OF GOLD.

Mr. BOGY's bill would substitute legal-tenders for specie in the payment of customs. This would permit the export of the amount now annually paid for duties, and would consequently allow the stock of specie held in this country to be further reduced. Were it possible to supplement this absurd measure by another substituting currency for gold in the payment of interest on the public debt, there would be no further use for specie, and it would disappear from our marts of trade. The thing needed is to have the demand increased instead of decreased, so that larger quantities will be retained to meet the legitimate requirements of business.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The *Advertiser*, which is a sound Republican paper, and so usually sound on finance, falls in this paragraph into an odd error, to which we wish to call its attention, in a friendly way. Even if BOGY's absurd bill became law, and if the nation should then cheat its creditors by paying the interest on its bonds in mere promises, *i. e.*, greenbacks, instead of gold, there would still be "further use for specie," and it would *not* "disappear from our marts of trade." It would be used in three ways. In the first place, it would be needed to buy imported goods. These can only be got by paying gold for them, or giving other goods in exchange. The New York merchant who orders iron, tin, glass, tea, coffee, sugar, quinine, silk, cloth, linen, India-rubber, or anything else, from a foreign country, must remit in payment a draft for which he has already paid gold in New York City, or he must ship the gold direct by express. Even if an ingenious system of barter could be arranged, by which our exports were exchanged directly for our imports without any use of money,—and this is manifestly impossible,—the difference between the value of what we shipped and what we received would have to be calculated and paid in gold. Here, then, is one great use of the precious metal, which is wholly independent of its present uses in the payment of duties to the nation and of interest by the nation. Secondly, even if the interest on the debt were paid in greenbacks, they would have to be sold for coin, and the proceeds would be remitted to Europe—which holds from one-third to one-half of our bonds—in the shape of gold. The representatives of foreign bondholders would take the depreciated paper and sell it on Wall street for what it would bring in hard money. The gold thus obtained would be sent abroad. Thus, as often as the interest matured on any of our bonds held in Europe, there would be an active demand for gold here. For the paper paid out at Washington would not circulate abroad. The recipients would therefore promptly exchange it for gold in New York. In the third place, there would be a steady private demand for gold outside the needs of importers. Every European holder of a railroad or American municipal bond would either draw his interest in gold or exchange the greenbacks in which it was paid for their equivalent in gold. Every American tourist would require to have a letter-of-credit redeemable in gold on the other side of the Atlantic, and while he might buy this here for depreciated greenbacks, his drafts would be forwarded by the bankers who had cashed them to the banker here who issued the letter-of-credit, and would have to be met by remitting gold abroad.

These are some of the ways in which gold must necessarily be used here, no matter what Democratic madmen may do in the way of legislation and the nation in the way of repudiation. We would have to be cut off from the rest of the world by an ocean of fire in order to prevent the conversion of our paper into the world's currency, gold, within our borders, and so fixing the value of the dishonored promises to pay given in exchange for it.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD.

In the article which we printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday under the head of "State Ownership of Railroads," we did not intend that the general indorsement of the system as it works in Europe should be construed as a recommendation that it should be tried in the United States. In all Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, all Governments have retained the right of supervision over the railway traffic in a manner and degree not exercised over any other business. In France, the Government has some railroad interests, acquired by the advancement of money or the guarantee of bonds, but it exercises the most absolute policy of dictation without reference to ownership. It raises or reduces the rates, revises the time-tables, ratifies or rejects the officials appointed, and in all other essential relations to the public determines the management of the roads. What is known as the "Belgian system" is the partial State ownership of railroads, whereby the railroads belonging exclusively to private corporations are brought in competition with the public roads managed by the Government. This plan has also been adopted by Germany, which now seems disposed to follow the Russian plan and acquire possession of all the railroads in the Empire. The Russian Government owns all the railroads within its jurisdiction, and operates them as military as well as commercial railroads. In Italy the Belgian system was adopted. Italy subsequently sold its best railroad interests, and is now negotiating for their repurchase. In England, railroad enterprises, which now own property worth £500,000,000 in round numbers, have always been in the hands of private owners, and their management is about as unrestrained as that of the United States railroads. The purchase of all the British roads at a capitalization of 4 or 5 per cent on the average earnings for ten years has been agitated for a long time, but the increase of the national debt would be so enormous that it is extremely doubtful whether this additional burden will ever be assumed—yet it has many advocates.

But any notion of applying the recognized advantages in Europe of the State ownership of railroads to this country is met at the outset by the radical difference in the form of Government. The European Governments have a system of civil service which insures as economical a management of great enterprises as where the latter are intrusted to individual capital and discretion. This theory was the basis of the Belgian system of partial State ownership. In the United States, however, the only system of civil service is the old Democratic "spoils" system. There are two great political camps in open war with each other, and fighting upon the mutual understanding that "to the victors belong the spoils." The accession of either party to power means a summary revolution in the tenure of office from the highest to the lowest degree. Every individual office-holder and every office-seeker are then actuated by the ruling motive of making as much out of their places as possible. They have to make up for the time they were out of office, and anticipate for the contingency of being displaced at the next election. It is to such a system as this that the management of Government railroads would have to be intrusted, just the same as the management of the Post-Office Department, the revenue system, the collection of the whisky tax, the pension disbursements, and the Indian-frauds service. It is in the contemplation of this "on the make" system that all idea of Government railroads must be dismissed; a partial ownership for competition would probably justify the private railroad corporations in making higher charges than they exact at present, and an absolute ownership of all railroads with such management would be the speediest road that could be taken to national bankruptcy.

The only counterpart of the Continental system of State ownership of railroads would be their purchase and operation by the General Government. The States themselves could not go beyond their own boundaries in the control of any roads they might buy, and there is no likelihood that there would be any more agreement among the several States than there is now in the railroad legislation. If there were, the railroad service would still be subjected to the party-spoils system, and, unfortunately, our local political Governments are no better in this regard than the General Government, except as their opportunities are more contracted. Enlarge these opportunities by the addition of a State railway system, and the public service of the States would be as corrupt as that of the General Government under the same circumstances.

In considering the Government ownership of railroads in this country it must be remembered that it would involve an investment greater than the present national debt, —somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,500,000,000 perhaps. About a million men would be added to the public service, who would be increased at election times by many thousands. The money handled by these officials would exceed every year the entire revenues of the State and National Governments at the present time, and the temptation to corruption would be increased in proportion. Local and Congressional elections would thereafter depend upon the local interests growing out of the railroad question. Every city in the country would want better advantages and lower freights than its neighbors. Every village would insist on having a new and larger brick or stone depot. The location of car-works, and rolling-mills, and general offices, would be subject to Congressional lobbying and log-rolling. The salaries of railroad officials and employes would be an important element in politics, and so would the number of employes in this vast branch of the public service. Every city of any size would desire to be an important railway terminus, and every side-tracking in the country would insist upon an ornamented dapot. The Railroads Department would run the Government instead of the Government running the railroads. The public might, for a short time, nominally enjoy better accommodations and better rates than at the present, but the cost would be so dear when it should come to the payment of the deficiency bills that the public would in the end be glad to give the railroads away to anybody that would take them. All idea of Government-ownership of railroads under our present party and spoils system of officeholding should be dismissed as impracticable.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The Cincinnati Literary Club had the pleasure, a few days ago, of hearing a quite remarkable essay on municipal government, to which the *Commercial* rightly calls attention as a valuable contribution to the general knowledge on that subject. The reforms proposed are not new. They are thus summarized:

1. Limit the duties confided to your Government as narrowly as possible, so that few Boards will be necessary.
2. Give preference, in most cases, to single executive officers instead of Boards.
3. Lengthen the term of office.
4. Appoint all officers except a very few whom the people may be relied upon to select with reasonable care and success.

The gist of the essay consists in the new line of argument followed. The author, searching for first-class methods of organization, finds two admirable examples,—the Roman Church and the regular army. In each, implicit obedience is required, and there is a rigid gradation of ranks. The higher positions in both are reached by slow promotion through a series of lower grades. The sovereign authority in each has a staff of confidential advisers. In short, "the organization through which PIO NONO combats BISMARCK is surprisingly like that with which the latter overcame France, although the weapons are so different."

It is certainly a striking thought that the leading principles of these two widely-different organizations, both of which are such perfect pieces of mechanism, should be the same.

The traits of the Roman Church and regular army organization to be retained are the gradation of official ranks; the gradual passage from lower to higher; service during good behavior or for long terms; the concentration of power in the hands of the Executive, not Boards; and one supreme official. The lessons drawn from these two highly-organized institutions are strongly re-inforced by the experience of great private corporations. None of these latter could exist for five years if their managers were selected as those of our municipal matters are. Their employes serve during good behavior, and rise, if fit therefor, from low to high posts. There is apt to be a strong *esprit du corps* among them, as there is in the army and the Church, and as there is not in any municipal corps. Their duties, too, are all strictly defined. There is no clash or conflict between them. What is true of private corporations is also true of great firms.

This is one of the first, as it certainly is one of the ablest, *a posteriori* arguments in support of a new municipal system. The plan which has succeeded so well in so many other great organizations, and which has gradually been adopted by tens of thousands of the shrewdest business-men in the world, might serve as a model for the needed new municipality to replace the rotten and corrupt old system.

It is only in comparatively modern times that we have learned to blow ourselves and other people to pieces. The explosive in all its various forms of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite or giant-powder, etc., is something new. We are unfortunately accustomed, however, to wholesale murders committed in mines by natural explosives, and in magazines and on shipboard by those of artificial make. One of the most horrible of all these accidents is that of Saturday morning, when a case of dynamite blew up at Bremen and killed and wounded, according to the official report, 100 persons, of whom sixty were slain outright. It seems that some gigantic fool had carefully packed a package of dynamite in his luggage, and then taken passage on the steamship Mosel, from Bremen to New York. Dynamite looks like damp Graham flour, and is composed of silicious ashes or pulverized earth saturated with three times its weight of nitro-glycerine. It burns slowly in the open air, but explodes with tremendous, incomprehensible force when confined within a small space. Under the latter circumstances, a sudden thump sends it flying into flame. No better material could have been selected if the Bremen explosion had been intended. The Mosel was lying a short distance from the wharf, and her shoreward side was doubtless covered with passengers. A tug lay by her. The passengers' baggage was being transferred to the ship. Somebody may have stumbled, somebody may have dropped a package,—just how the explosion came we shall probably never know. It did come. The tug was blown to pieces. The steamship was so damaged that she cannot sail. Four passengers were killed. The rest of the sixty murdered ones were probably sailors, porters, and longshoremen on the wharf. Another passenger has since tried to commit suicide, but has been prevented. His deed excites the suspicion that he owned and packed the dynamite, and that his criminal carelessness is responsible for the horrible massacre. He is to be examined. If the explosion had to occur, it is perhaps best that it took place when and where it did. Had the Mosel been on mid-ocean, she would have sunk with every soul on board.

A resident of Ann Arbor, Mich., in considering the probability that Senator FERRY would become President of the United States, by virtue of his position as President of the Senate, in case of Gen. GRANT's death before the expiration of his term, asks these questions:

1. Has Senator FERRY the right to call a member to the chair, and take the floor and debate the same as other members?
2. Can he hold the office of Senator while acting as Vice-President?
3. If not, is Michigan not entitled to another Senator?

1. Senator FERRY is not Vice-President of the United States, to which office there is a vacancy, but a Senator from Michigan; but the best opinion is that he would succeed to the Presidency as President of the Senate in the contingency of GRANT's death before the expiration of his term, though we observe that some of the Democratic Senators hold that the Speaker of the House would become President.

2. Senator FERRY, holding the temporary position of President of the Senate, does not lose his character of Senator, and has the same rights in debate and otherwise as he would have if Vice-President WILSON were alive and he were merely presiding in his absence.

3. There is no vacancy in the United States Senate from Michigan, and therefore Michigan is *not* entitled to another Senator. If Gen. GRANT were to die during his term, and FERRY were to become President, there would then be a vacancy which Michigan could fill. But, the United States Senate being a permanent body, it is believed that it could designate another of its members to act as President of the Senate, and thus displace Senator FERRY, at any time it might see fit, unless there should meanwhile be a vacancy in GRANT's place. The Senator so selected would then be President of the Senate, and, by virtue of the law as it stands now, would succeed to the vacancy made by Gen. GRANT's death. The successorship is in FERRY until the Senate selects some one else to act as President of the Senate.

Elsewhere will be found the proceedings of the Republican Judicial Convention which yesterday put a candidate in nomination for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The contestants were Mr. THOMAS DENT and Mr. H. B. HURD. After an informal, a formal ballot was had, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. HURD by a majority of 7—the vote standing for HURD 60, for DENT 53. The latter had made no canvass of the district, and did not know that his name would be presented before the Convention; but the strong vote he received under those circumstances shows the high reputation he has achieved as a lawyer possessing a judicial turn of mind. The nominee is one of our oldest citizens, and is personally known to almost every member of the Bar in the entire district, and therefore it would be superfluous to explain to them his ability as a lawyer or his fitness for Supreme Judge. He is probably better acquainted with the statutes than any lawyer in the State, and possesses a calm, clear, judicial turn of mind. It is only a week until the election, and the friends of Mr. HURD must be active and energetic in getting the Republican voters to the polls if they would elect him. Judge DICKEY's supporters, who include COLVIN and his Court-House crowd, are not idle. They know their man, and want him elected.

Capt. WEEKS, of the good ship Richmond, was bound for a whaling cruise in the North Pacific, during the War. As he sailed, as he sailed, he heard of a compeer of Capt. KYD, who was ravaging the seas and burning the whaling fleet. He saw one ship in flames, and was presently hailed by another with the news that there was a "pirate close at hand." But he set all sail for the north. Presently he saw still another ship, which hailed him and sent a boat to him. The boat was full of shipmasters, masters of ships no longer. They besought him to take them home. Then the heart that had defied the pirate yielded to humanity. The Richmond, loaded with men instead of with oil, sailed for Honolulu, and the season was lost. The other day, the claim of Capt. WEEKS and the other owners of the Richmond came before the Court that is settling "claims arising out of the Alabama award." Under the terms of the law, it was necessarily rejected, but Judge JEWELL honored himself by saying, in the decree of dismissal, that "nothing more honorable or more praiseworthy" than Capt. WEEKS' conduct had yet been heard of before his tribunal.

It will be heard with some surprise that Dr. LINDERMAN, the Superintendent of the United States Mint, has determined to recommend to the President its location at Indianapolis if silver alone is to be coined, or at St. Louis if both silver and gold are to be coined. Dr. LINDERMAN evidently hasn't made a very careful study of the railroad system of the country, and the relative position of Chicago to the gold and silver districts of the country. It is said to be extremely doubtful whether the President will concur with Dr. LINDERMAN to make this recommendation to Congress. It is rather curious that, when the Texas Pacific subsidy is under discussion, we are told that Chicago has all the advantages of connection with the Pacific slope, but when the location of the mint is at issue, then St. Louis suddenly acquires them. How is this?

SAM BOWLES is at Washington. He telegraphs his paper that BLAINE will "make an early and aggressive currency-reform speech." We hope so. There is evidently no danger of the Democracy's being aggressive in reform. They held a caucus yesterday in order to smother all the proposals they could, and it is said that KERR is under heavy bonds never to give BARNEY CAULFIELD the floor to introduce his currency and other bills. After all the retreating, and wavering, and equivocating, and faint-hearted feints at advancing, in which politicians have indulged on the currency question, it is gratifying that a man with a claim to the name of statesman is about to make an "early and aggressive" movement for currency reform. It cannot be too early or too aggressive.

The application for what is known as a "struck jury" in the suit against TWEED has been granted. Two gentlemen have been appointed by the Court to select the jury. Provision for this practice might well be incorporated into our imperfect code and made to apply to Grand as well as Petit Juries. Too many friends of our Sheriffs are tried to make it altogether safe to leave the selection of every Petit Jury in the Sheriff's hands, and too many County Commissioners and their cronies ought to be indicted to make the selection of Grand Juries by the Commissioners always satisfactory.

The widow's cruse of oil has passed into legendary history as endowed with miraculous powers. In these more modern times, the widow's lease of life is the most miraculous thing extant. The United States pays pensions to a multitude of widows who at mature age witnessed the birth of the nation, are about to celebrate its first centennial, and may, for aught we know, assist at its bicentenary too. These relics of dead Revolutionary heroes differ from the office-holders, who never resign and seldom die. They sometimes resign the weeds of widowhood in favor of some frisky centenarian, but they never die. We fear that some of them exist, indeed, only for the purpose of drawing pensions, and that a strict investigation would show that they are mere simulacra,—shadows which hide claim-agents with elastic consciences and empty pockets. Immortality is no more a distinguishing feature of the aged widow-pensioner than fruitfulness is of the younger. Pensions, be it explained, increase with the number of minor children with whom the female pensioner is blessed. The result is, that the average widow is surrounded with such a multitude of olive-branches that the family looks like a forest. And the odd thing is that the minors never become adults. If the pensioner had thirteen minor children in 1865, when she first received Uncle Sam's bounty, the decade makes no difference; she has still thirteen in 1875. The children of our soldiers have apparently all found the fabled fountain which PONCE DE LEON sought in Florida, and so stay youthful forever.

The ST. LEONARDS will case, which has just been decided in England, is full of interest. Some of its features are new and nearly all are remarkable. The testator was the son of a small tradesman in a provincial town; he rose to be Lord Chancellor of England. His life was long and useful. He did more than any other man in his position ever accomplished to settle the chancery practice of England in respect to wills, and now his own property has given rise to important litigation which has established a valuable principle. The Lord ST. LEONARDS was a careful business man. In the course of his long and busy life he amassed a large property. He had taken pains to draw up his will with precision, and to guard it against loss; yet upon his death no trace of it could be found. The document was kept for months before his death in the room of his daughter, who had the greatest interest to preserve it. The contents of the will were known to several persons. They established it in court, and the Judge of Probate has decided that the property shall be divided according to the expressed wishes of the testator. It is a singular coincidence that the property of that man in all England who had the most experience in probate matters, and who realized most decidedly the necessity for care in drawing and preserving wills, should be the object of litigation.

MATTHEW ARNOLD's new book, "God and the Bible," appeared in the form of a series of articles published by the *Contemporary Review*. It is designed to be a reply to various objections directed against "Literature and Dogma," but Mr. SMALLEY, who has seen the new book, writes to the New York *Tribune* that it is as much a substantive book as the one in defense of which it is said to be written. Mr. ARNOLD is, if we may be allowed the expression, "a Bible-pounder," rather than a Bible-expounder. He searches for the weak points in the sacred volume, and exposes them, not from a vicious spirit of iconoclasm, but with the avowed purpose of strengthening the faith of those who reject the Bible altogether. His method is open to objections. Probably few persons who reject the Bible will accept it on the authority of Mr. ARNOLD. It is possible, however, that he may be doing a good work in putting the theologians on their mettle, and in stripping off the covering which superstition and ignorance have drawn over true religion. Mr. ARNOLD's philosophy is summed up by him in the two propositions, that men cannot do without religion, and cannot do with it as it is. Since all men are now doing without religion, or with it, or are indifferent on the subject, Mr. ARNOLD is likely to find few followers in the expedition which he has undertaken. His own wanderings will be followed only with the same interest as those of any adventurous explorer.

The trial of Mr. STEPHEN WESTON HEALY in Florence, and his sentence to fifteen days' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, have revived the whole subject at controversy between him and the American sculptors in Italy. Mr. HEALY was sued for calumny by Mr. CONOLLY, of Florence, who felt that his rising reputation would suffer seriously by the imputations of Mr. HEALY unless they were met and refuted in a court of law. By the Italian practice a defendant in a suit for libel is not allowed to plead justification. "The greater the truth the greater libel" is the principle of the law in Italy. In this case, however, the plaintiff offered every opportunity for Mr. HEALY to prove his charges, and he signally failed to do so. The workman employed by Mr. CONOLLY, who was said by Mr. HEALY to be the author of important works for which his employer received the credit, indulged in much tergiversation on the witness-stand, but documents signed by him were produced, showing that Mr. CONOLLY was as truthful and genuine an artist as could be found in Italy. Mr. HEALY has appealed his case, and in the meantime the execution of judgment has been suspended. The developments thus far prove that rank injustice has been done, especially to the younger American artists in Italy. Mr. STORY and Miss HOSMER, who were equally included in the attack, stood too high to be affected by the injurious and malicious reports spread by Mr. HEALY.

The municipal election to be held in Boston to-day seems to be narrowed down to a contest between COBB, the present Mayor and bolting Republican candidate for re-election, and BOARDMAN, regular Republican, and, as well, nominee of a nondescript "People's and Labor-Reform" coalition. BOARDMAN carried the Republican Convention by a majority of one, whereon the COBB men bolted, and both candidates claim to be regular Republican nominees. The *Advertiser* and *Journal* (both Republican) support COBB, and charge that BOARDMAN is the candidate of rings which captured the Republican Convention. The *Transcript* (Republican) also supports COBB. The Democrats were to have ratified BOARDMAN, but the *Post*, the leading Democratic organ, has also declared for COBB. The *Herald*, independent, also flies the COBB colors, so that practically the contest is between the press of the city and a majority of one in the Republican Convention.

TWEED's latest victim is one of his lawyers,—not DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, but ex-Judge COMSTOCK, who was chiefly instrumental in securing the setting aside by the Court of Appeals of the cumulative sentence on which the Boss was sent to Blackwell's Island. COMSTOCK evidently hasn't heard that TWEED was kidnapped, and indignantly imparts to a *World* reporter that "The rascal ran away without paying me." Saddest of all is it that TWEED didn't treat the remainder of his lawyers in the same way. The fact probably is, that it didn't occur to the Boss to get himself abducted until after the lawyers had plucked him of his stealings. Had he had money enough left to continue to buy up the best legal talent, there would have been small occasion for his "going up-stairs to see his wife." But, being out of available funds, and, as it were, about to be cast by his lawyers upon the tender mercies of a cold, unfeeling world, the Boss gracefully suffered himself to be kidnapped.

The *Inter-Ocean* having undertaken to seize all the printing patronage, as usual, and not let the *Evening Journal* have so much as a smell, THE TRIBUNE as a disinterested third party mildly suggested the porcine character of such conduct, whereupon our Christian neighbor lost control of its temper, and in a sudden gust of anger alleges divers and sundry dreadful things of THE TRIBUNE, which it mixes together in an incoherent jumble having not the slightest relation or relevancy to the attempt to gobble all the official printing, of which it is guilty. Whether "THE TRIBUNE wanted to be Mayor" inside or outside of the "Republican party," or "desired a foreign mission," or was "ambitious to go to Congress," or what not, are things known only to the *I.-O.*; but, whether true or imaginary, it is not fair that the Rag-Baby concern should suck all the milk of the municipal cow. Give the old *Journal* a chance.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* has put the merits of the BEECHER-BOWEN business in a nutshell. It says: "If Brother BOWEN is not a liar, a sneak, a systematic hypocrite, and a slanderer of the vilest type, HENRY WARD BEECHER ought not to preach in any Christian pulpit, and, if Brother BOWEN is these things, Plymouth Church ought either to turn him out or close its doors." This puts the whole case in a very few plain words, and will reflect the general reasoning of the public.

The readers of the *Post* must be getting a little tired of the "$7,000 and forty acres of land" lie, and the silly remark attributed to Gov. BEVERIDGE, which have been repeated in that print about a hundred times since it joined the Opposition party. If it could invent a couple of new falsehoods to take the place of the stale ones, the bummers would be gratified, as the old ones have become rather monotonous.

The editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, it will be remembered, as managing editor of the Chicago *Times*, loudly advertised ex-Senator CARPENTER in connection with that Long Branch story. So the young man yet toils to make vicarious atonement by blackguarding THE TRIBUNE through the columns of Mr. CARPENTER's *Sentinel*.

Harper's Weekly republishes a prophetic picture by NAST, which first appeared in 1872. It represents TWEED going in on one side of Ludlow Street Jail and coming out at the other. The coming event cast its shadow before, and NAST put the shadow on paper.

PERSONAL.

Fanny Lear, better known as Mrs. Blackford, is busy writing her second book.

It is said that Mr. Trenor W. Park is to sail for the Isthmus of Panama by the steamer of the 16th.

Mrs. M. H. Burnham, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has married Mr. Stephen Fiske.

The New York papers tell about a "drawback on sugar." That's nothing. There has been a fearful pull-back on 'lasses all summer.

Housekeepers in London are obliged to advertise for "lady" helps in order to get such responses as they desire. The servant-girls seem to have vanished from the metropolis.

Dr. Strousberg occupies an apartment in the compartment for nobles of the debtors' prison in Moscow. He is as sumptuously entertained as those who suffer for contempt of court in Milwaukee.

William Eddy and his two sisters have found new fields and pastures green in Colorado. It is to be hoped, in the interest of their spiritual manifestations, that the people there are as green as the pastures.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway is a guest of the Hon. John M. Bigelow in New York. He is booked for many dinners, receptions, and entertainments, including an evening at the "Century" and a dinner at the Lotus Club.

It is rumored that the Duc d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe, is soon to marry a second wife, and that his intended is the Princess Thyra, daughter of the King of Denmark, and sister to the Princess of Wales and to the wife of the coming Czar.

"And canst thou always love thus, Alfred," she murmured, "even when age has crept upon me and left his traces here?" There was a pause on his part, but 'twas only momentary, when he replied in a tone of deep remonstrance, "Can a duck swim?"

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh's health is still in a very precarious condition. He had nearly recovered when he suffered a relapse that almost proved fatal. Within the last few days he has improved greatly. The cause of his illness was overwork and complete nervous prostration.

Mrs. Abel Heywood has presented to the City of Manchester, England, a bronze statue of Oliver Cromwell. It is 9 feet high, weighs upwards of a ton, and has cost £1,600. Cromwell is represented in the military costume of the period, and the features are dignified and expressive.

It is rumored in England that Queen Victoria will abdicate in case war is declared by Great Britain on any Power with the Court of which she is intimately connected. The Prince of Wales will then ascend the throne. For this reason it is believed the Prince would cut short his Indian tour and hasten to England should war at any time appear imminent.

Matt Morgan, in a card published in the New York papers, asserts that the classic pictures for exhibiting which he is to be prosecuted are exact copies of art-works which hang in every

art-gallery and adorn the walls of private houses. The young girls taking part in the tableaux are modest and respectable. Mr. Morgan intimates that his motive in giving these exhibitions is to promote and cultivate art.

"The noblest Roman of them all" is a young man in New York who has engaged to appear as a supernumerary in the revival of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's Theatre, in order that he may lay up funds with which to be married next spring. The salary attached to the position is 50 cents per night. If the play runs ten weeks as is expected, the young man will add $18 (or $21 if he appears at one matinee per week) to his wedding-fund.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thus wantonly assails a noted philanthropist: "After 'Uncle Daniel Drew' had subscribed $200,000 toward founding a new Methodist College, he remarked to a friend one day: 'Well, sir, I didn't know where the money was coming from. I was worried over it, and so made it a subject of prayer. After fasting and praying over the matter for one day I went down on Wall street, and in less than twenty-four hours I skinned those fellows out of $200,000.'"

A gentleman of wealth residing in Hartford found himself upon the ocean about a year ago, making his bridal trip. He also found at the same time in his vest pocket a $100 bill, which he supposed he had given to the officiating clergyman. On returning from Europe he questioned the clergyman as to the fee he had received, and learned that it was very small quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco, carefully folded in tissue-paper. Explanations followed, and the $100 bill reached its destination at last.

The Sultan of Turkey does not allow his debts to oppress him. Like the famous Western financier, he sleeps while his creditors walk the floor. He is engaged in a variety of light occupations, from cock-fighting to painting. He is fond of battle-pieces in which the Austrians are beaten by the Turks; but he only buys pictures in which many Austrians are represented as wounded and dying, and not a single Turk. He formerly affected rougher pastimes, and was fond of wrestling with his attendants, one of whom, Nevres Pasha, made his fortune by humoring the Sultan in regard to this exercise.

The strong-minded and good-minded women composing the New York Sorosis made a lioness of modest Miss Alcott at a recent meeting. They tried to get a speech out of her. She refused, but gave instead a characteristic anecdote, describing the manner in which she exhibited herself at Vassar College. The girls insisted, as usual, upon a "speech." She told them, as usual, that she could not make a speech, never had, never intended to. They then asked her to mount a low table so they could all see her, and revolve around slowly. She consented to "revolve," but not on the table, and this process of revolving proving eminently satisfactory, she offered it to Sorosis and all public bodies in lieu of speechmaking, which was not at all in her line.

The letter attributed to Thomas Carlyle, flinging disdain on American colleges, has already been denounced as a hoax. What he really wrote to President Eliot, under date of Nov. 23, was as follows: "Some days ago I received your courteous and obliging letter, and along with it the University diploma appointed for me on the 30th of June last, which now lies safely reposited here. In return for all which I can only beg you to express to the Governing Boards of the University my lively sense of the honor they have done me, and my cordial thanks for this proof of their friendly regard, which I naturally wish may long continue on their part. Toward Harvard University I have long had a feeling of affection,—in some respects almost veneration,—and to Harvard and to you, its distinguished President, I now cordially wish all manner of prosperity and good esteem from wise men on both sides of the ocean."

The people who live in flats are the flattest people in the world when they allow themselves to expatiate freely on the advantages of flats; as the Vassar girls say, they are "smashed" on flats. Mrs. Burnham, the famous New York correspondent, who, we remember reading in the dispatches not long ago, lives in a flat near Mr. Stephen Fiske, writes to the St. Louis *Republican*: "If I was Mrs. A. T. Stewart I'd let my basement to a high-toned druggist, who would put lovely green jars and attractive red flannel chest-protectors in the window, and build a kitchen in one of my nine parlors, call it a flat, and be happy." The people who live in flats have the same pride in their apartments that a man has in his watch, or his tailor, or his horse; they would not be thought to have chosen any but the best means of living and enjoying life. On the other hand, those who do not live in flats sometimes feel, though they do not dare say so, that it is not utterly disreputable to live as their fathers lived before them. Living in houses, after all, is a fault of education, not of a perverse moral nature; and if those who dwell in elevations are meek and lowly, the aggressive inhabitants of flats ought mercifully to pardon their unequal lives.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—H. R. Yeakle, Joliet; T. Bennett, St. Louis; J. L. and Richard Snell, Clinton, Ill.; E. H. Barrett, Troy, N. Y.; C. S. Brainard, Cleveland; Gen. Buford Wilson, Washington; A. D. Clarke and Hervey Gibson, Omaha; W. B. Grimes, Texas; H. G. Ellis, Bloomington; G. H. Perry, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A.; D. P. Ely, New York; Nathan Wood, Portland; William James, St. Louis.... *Grand Pacific*—G. H. McKibben and A. C. Harding, New York; C. B. Hobart, R. S. Bull, J. C. Berry, W. G. Tilfer, and F. C. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; A. B. Wilgus, St. Paul; E. P. Allis, St. Paul; H. C. Hunter and H. G. O. Colby, Boston; W. Brown, England; F. B. Clarke and J. A. Whaling, St. Paul; H. Miller, Winona; E. C. French, Fond du Lac; O. D. Ashley, New York; J. T. Arms, Northfield, Minn.; D. S. Wills and E. Mariner, Milwaukee.... *Tremont House*—Samuel De Bow, Supt. Erie & Pacific Dispatch, New York; W. H. Cottrell, Milwaukee; J. H. Stewart, Kankakee; the Hon. W. H. Gaslin, Minneapolis Common Council; Frederick Wild, General Agent Western Union Telegraph Company; Col. J. W. Eddy, Millington; Col. Ralph Plumb, Streator; J. H. Elmore, Fort Howard, Wis.; the Hon. J. N. Ford, Detroit; R. S. Ansley, Mineral Point; M. L. Hartridge, Milwaukee; F. M. Kerr, Pittsburg.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. J. W. Bond, St. Paul; Col. L. Buck, Boston; Don A. Salyer, Valparaiso; Mons Anderson, La Crosse; the Hon. H. Gates, Lyons, Ia.; C. D. Gorham, Fort Wayne; J. V. Thompson, Toledo; Harvey Bush and Henry Bush, Jackson, Mich.; M. J. Dayton, Albany; C. F. Frye, Cambridge; G. M. Kimbark, New York; T. A. Lewis, Indianapolis.... *Gardner House*—C. L. Hodges, Quincy; L. G. Harrison and wife and Miss Harrison, San Francisco; H. S. Roberts, Detroit; O. D. Relyea, New York; E. L. Hall, Pullman Palace-Car Company; Miss Rebecca Todd and Miss Fannie Armstrong, Pittsburg; J. and F. Compton, Missouri; Henry Hurd, Hartford.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE LEOPOLD II.

A cable dispatch announced a day or two ago the death of a Prince with a very long name and a very little principality, namely, Prince Paul Frederic Emil Leopold, ruler of Lippe-Detmold and head of the house of that name. He was born in 1821, and was the son of Prince Leopold I. and Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. He succeeded to the throne in 1851, and in 1852 married Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Albert of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. The heir to the throne is Prince Gunther Frederic Waldemar, brother of the deceased Prince. The principality has only 438 square miles of area, and is principally remarkable for containing the Teutonburger-Wold, where the statue of Hermann was erected last fall, of which the deceased Prince was one of the principal promoters.

PRINCE CHARLES.

Another Prince, Charles of Solms-Braunfels, nephew of the late Queen Louise of Prussia, died Nov. 13, at Kreuznach, Germany, in his 63d year. In 1843 he visited the United States, and founded a colony in Texas, also the Town of New Braunfels. In 1845 he returned to Germany, and married the widow of Prince Francis of Salm-Salm, and up to the time of his death was connected with the German army, leading the life of a soldier.

REGIMENTAL REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 13.—The annual reunion of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment of this State was held here to-day. There was a [illegible] meeting, an oration, a banquet, and a ball.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Unhappy State of Affairs in the Louisiana Parishes Inaptly Called Feliciana.

A Category of Fiendish Acts Establishing Total Depravity.

The Editorial Man-Killer of Lexington, Mo., Acquitted on His Third Trial.

Purely Imaginary Nature of the Tale of a $15,000,000 Robbery.

LOUISIANA KU-KLUX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New Orleans, Dec. 13.—The condition of affairs in the Florida parishes of this State, especially in the Felicianas, is such as to excite the indignation of all who respect law and order. A state of border-ruffianism exists which has had no parallel since the days of Quantrell and the guerrilla fiends of the War. West Feliciana is the parish in which John Gair, a leading colored man, was taken from a guard while being conveyed from Baton Rouge to Clinton, on an alleged charge of being accessory to the poisoning of a Dr. J. W. Saunders, and his body filled with bullets. His sister-in-law was taken from jail and hanged by the same mob in the court-yard. From a gentleman just arrived from that section of country, I learn that hardly a night passes but some outrage—theft, arson, or assassination—is committed. For several weeks gangs of predatory outlaws, armed, have raided the parishes, committing their evil deeds unchecked. It is said these bands are comprised of the ignorant, unemployed white young men of the parish, and are bound together in a Ku-Klux fraternity.

My informant states that, on Sunday night, the 5th inst., a squad of about thirty men visited the house of Jack Russell, a well-to-do colored farmer, owning considerable real estate, living near the residence of Mrs. Smylie, and committed one of the most brutal murders on record. After putting Russell in an empty pork-barrel and securing him there, the squad stood at a short distance and fired over sixty bullets at him, most of them piercing and others going through the barrel and body. Not satisfied with this act of barbarity, finding that life was not yet extinct, the gang set to and deliberately cut Russell's head from his body. The murdered man was respected by all his white neighbors, and was an industrious and honest farmer. No excuse has yet been made for this outrage. The better class of the planters condemn the outrage, but claim to be, and are, our informant says, powerless to prevent the commission of such crimes by the "Regulators," as they style themselves. The latter are too numerous, and have too many sympathizers in that community.

Monday night, the 6th inst., a squad of about sixty men called at the residence of Newton Payne, another very respectable colored man, a planter and real-estate owner, and, after firing in at the window of the room where it was supposed Joseph R. Watson slept, they emptied a bottle of coal-oil on the steps of the house, and burned it to ashes. Payne stood high, it is reported, in the esteem of all the worthy white people.

The same night, above Laurel Hill, about 16 miles from Bayou Sara, the store of Richard Walthes was broken open by a squad of 80 to 100 men, who, after stealing the best part of the goods, placed the balance in a heap on the floor, emptied a barrel of coal-oil on the pile, and set fire to it. The store and all the goods were destroyed. Mr. Walthes' loss amounts to about $3,000. He was then notified that if he remained any longer in the neighborhood he would be hanged.

Last Tuesday night a party composed of five armed men, not disguised, visited the residence of Daniel Rettigg, at Bayou Sara, and took from him a bale of cotton, which they sold and had a spree on the proceeds. An effort was made to arrest this crowd, but it was deemed prudent to abandon it, owing to the great number of sympathizers with the band to which these men belonged.

One night last week the Sheriff's office was surrounded and four bales of cotton, which he had seized for one of the merchants here, were taken away by disguised men.

As my informant left Bayou Sara, a rumor was current that a large body of men belonging to East and West Feliciana Parishes and Wilkinson County, Miss., had in contemplation a raid upon the town for the purpose of pillage and arson. Great excitement was reported, especially among the business men of the town, and a general desire seemed to be expressed by the citizens, irrespective of politics, that the General Government should send troops thither at once, since everything like civil law had become a mockery and a sham. The Sheriff of the parish, a wealthy Democrat, has already notified the Governor that he was powerless to execute the process of the Courts.

Several months ago the Democracy of this section inaugurated the reign of lawlessness by ordering the officers of the parishes, one after the other, to resign or leave the country. In some instances the order was obeyed; in others it became necessary to enforce the order by assassination. The present state of lawlessness has been a natural result of the high-handed measures of the Louisiana Democracy.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.—A stupendous land-swindle has just been unearthed in Southeastern Missouri. It appears that deeds to lands in North Arkansas and Southeastern Missouri have been forged for some years past, and agencies for this work were established in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, and Manchester, England. It is estimated that deeds to over 12,000,000 acres of land have been forged and disposed of, the valuation being $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. The land operated upon is owned by non-residents, and as the records were mostly destroyed during the Civil War, the Ring had every facility to carry out the enormous swindle, and the deeds have been sold all over the United States and in England. The Grand Jury of Shannon County, Mo., has indicted Dr. Thomas K. Herman, David D. Bingham, and James L. Lawton, for complicity. Lawton seems to be the executive man, and operated extensively in England.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

New York, Dec. 13.—A trunk, containing $15,000,000 worth of bonds, was stolen from one of Dodd's express wagons, at Watts and Canal streets, Saturday night. The bonds were in the care of the Minister from Guatemala, who arrived in this city Friday. They were to be used as a part of the payment due the United States Government. The Minister, Senor Don Vicante Dardon, was staying at No. 12 Forty-second street, Saturday, intending to go to Washington. He packed the bonds in his trunk. When the robbery was made known to the Guatemalan Minister, he fell in a faint, and required medical assistance to restore him. He said the bonds could not be replaced. He went to Washington last night. One man has been arrested, charged with participation in the robbery.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Mr. Dardon, the Minister from Guatemala, says the trunk of which he was robbed while on his way to the railroad depot in New York did not contain any bonds, only his outfit.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 13.—Acting-Gov. Glenn to-day pardoned Thomas Gaynor, convicted of larceny at the November, 1871, term of the Cook County Criminal Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years. Judge Williams, State's-Attorney Reed, Mayor Colvin, and others, joined in an appeal for clemency.

Mrs. Blair, wife of J. H. Blair, who was arrested at Lincoln, Neb., on a requisition of Gov. Beveridge, and kidnapped to England, writes to Gov. Beveridge asking if there be no remedy against Bull, Messenger, and the other Chicago detectives charged with kidnapping him. Reply is made that the offense is a very grave one, and that, upon the return of the detectives assisting the English officer in the abduction, they would be severely dealt with.

A MAN-KILLER ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13.—After three tedious trials, Edwin Turner, of Lexington, Mo., was to-day acquitted by a jury of Jackson County on a charge of murdering L. W. Groves, at Lexington, about three years ago. The homicide grew out of a newspaper article, both parties being editors and widely known throughout the State. The case has attracted attention from all parts of Missouri, and the best legal talent has been employed on both sides. At 5 o'clock last Saturday night the case was given to the jury, and it took them until 10 o'clock this morning to come to an agreement. The defendant was congratulated by lawyers and Judge on the rendition of the verdict.

FATAL ENCOUNTER.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Owensboro, Ky., says a shooting affray occurred there at 5 o'clock to-day, between George Murphy and a butcher named William McAler. Four shots were fired, three by McAler and one by Murphy. McAler's last shot struck Murphy above the eye and killed him instantly. Murphy's shot struck McAler's left breast near the nipple and caused death in about ten minutes. The cause of the difficulty was a dispute about a claim by McAler of a debt of $2. Murphy had caused the arrest of McAler about one month since, and McAler published Murphy as a dead beat.

ITEMS FROM SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 13.—Charles Luck, who shot and seriously wounded Charles Nichols Saturday evening, had an examination to-day and was discharged, it appearing in evidence that he acted in self-defense.

A traveling fraud named Goldstein has victimized the people of Sioan, Ia., to the amount of about $50, and has eloped for parts unknown. Goldstein made them believe that he was raising money for the Rev. Cuthbert, a Methodist minister, and it was not found out till yesterday that they had been the victims of misplaced confidence.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Beloit, Wis., Dec. 13.—A man, who says his name is Ed Field, was arrested here about midnight of Saturday for offering a counterfeit $20 greenback. Several $5 counterfeits on the First National Bank of Peru, Ill., were found on him, and it appears that he had passed several of them during the evening at stores and saloons. A young man named Hall was also arrested on suspicion, and both are now in jail at Janesville.

KILLED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 13.—Last Thursday, at Walnut Bend, O. N. Thompson was shot and killed by John F. Smith in a quarrel about wages. Smith was tried and acquitted, it being shown that Thompson was shooting at him when he fired with a shot-gun. Both were Virginians. Thompson's wife stated that he had killed four men since they were married.

ROBBERIES IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 13.—The cloth stores of Cohn Bros. & Co., and Katzenberger, Goldsmith & Loeb, and the millinery store of John D. Smith & Co., on Race street, below Fourth, were entered by burglars yesterday, and a large amount of goods removed, but their value is not reported.

THE WADDY THOMPSON CASE.

Memphis, Dec. 13.—The Waddy Thompson habeas corpus case, involving the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Memphis, was called in the United States District Court to-day. He not being ready, the case will be continued from day to day, and the defendant released on $5,000 bonds.

BROKE JAIL.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 13.—Sixteen prisoners escaped from the Henderson County Jail at Henderson, Ky., last night. The escape was effected by their sawing off several iron rods placed before the windows. A liberal reward is offered for them.

THE TAN-YARD MURDER.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 13.—The jury in the Egner case, in what is known as the tan-yard murder, to-day returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury were out since Saturday. This is the second trial.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 13.—John Campbell, alias "Plug" Campbell, alias William Burke, was arrested here yesterday, charged with the murder of Peter Wehlehan in Detroit on the 3d inst.

FIRES.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—A fire to-night in the tannery of Monk & Monk destroyed and damaged the greater portion of the stock on hand, and part of the building. The total loss is estimated at $12,000. Covered by insurance, distributed in the following companies: Germania, Buffalo; Franklin, of Wheeling; Amazon, Cincinnati; Planters', Memphis; Merchants' Newark; People's, Newark; Germania, Newark; German, Louisville; German Security, of Louisville.

AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 13.—A fire broke out in the cellar under Iber & Co.'s liquor-house, about 1 o'clock this morning. Fortunately, it caught in the front part of the cellar, over which no whisky was stacked, and was extinguished after the first floor fell into the cellar. The loss and origin of the fire are unknown; insured. The books of the Government and the firm are safe. The loss is light, and insured.

AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 13.—At 3 o'clock this morning a dwelling owned by Charles Clark in the west part of the city caught fire from a kerosene lamp and was destroyed. Clark and his family barely escaped with life, losing a home valued at $2,000, furniture, bedding, and $400 in greenbacks; $600 insurance in the Farmers', of Pennsylvania.

AT MILTON, PA.

Milton, Pa., Dec. 13.—A fire last night destroyed the Riverside Hotel, Heag & Goodrich's Block, and Sawyer's clothing store and hall. Loss, $100,000; insurance not ascertained.

AT AVON, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A report comes from Avon that the village is burning up. Engines will be sent from this city.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 13.—The failure of Freeland, Harding & Loomis, extensive wholesale clothing dealers here, is reported. Their liabilities are estimated at $750,000.

C. M. Freeland, a special partner, is reported to have failed, he having indorsed for the firm for $500,000.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 13.—The house of John Hopkin's, leather dealer, failed to-day.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley and Upper Lake region, rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, stationary temperature, and clear or clearing weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	29.81	29	66	W., brisk....	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.85	54	62	N. W., brisk..	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.83	36	70	W., brisk....	.....	Clear.
2:53 p. m.	29.86	35	63	W., brisk....	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.91	30	51	W., brisk....	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.93	29	45	W., fresh....	.....	Clear.

Minimum thermometer, 23.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne..	30.10	38	W., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Bismarck..	29.70	22	N. E., light..	.....	Fair.
Breck'r'dge	30.19	10	E., fresh...	.....	Clear.
Davenport.	30.10	30	W., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Denver...	30.17	35	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Duluth....	30.15	14	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Pike's Peak	29.99	15	N., brisk....	.....	Clear.
Escanaba...	29.92	10	N. W., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Marquette..	29.93	11	N. W., brisk.	.01	Cloudy.
Pembina...	30.12	10	S. E., fresh..	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha.....	30.19	34	Calm........	.....	Fair.
La Crosse..	30.05	28	S. W., brisk.	.....	Clear.
Gr'd Haven	29.81	28	N. W., high..	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	30.21	35	Calm........	.....	Clear.
Keokuk....	30.09	30	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully...	30.11	33	S. E., fresh..	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry..	30.12	6	S., fresh....	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson.	30.16	45	E., fresh....	.....	Fair.

Commodore Vanderbilt has just made an additional donation of $100,000 to the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, which makes $700,000 in all.

FOREIGN.

Fifty-Seven Killed and Thirty-Three Injured by the Mosel Disaster.

Additional List of Senators Elected by the French Assembly.

De Lesseps Gratified at Great Britain's Acquirement of Suez Canal Stock.

THE MOSEL DISASTER.

A GUY FAWKES AFFAIR.

New York, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Bremer Haven says: The passengers of the steamship killed by the explosion of dynamite are Hermann Cramer, of Iowa, and Alfred Granichsledte, of Austria. The steerage passengers killed were Heinrich Koutz, Otto Karnisha, Adolph Kaufman, natives of North Germany. Cabin passengers wounded—Mrs. Martens, of Bremen. Steerage passengers wounded—Rudolf Witte, of New York; Wilhelm Schmidt, Joseph Daurer, Wilhelm Thomas. There were, altogether, fifty-seven persons killed and thirty-three wounded, the majority being residents of Bremen, who went down to the dock as spectators of the shipment of the passengers.

The man who delivered the box of dynamite had planned that its explosion should take place on the ocean, during the voyage of the Mosel outward.

SPOILED.

London, Dec. 13.—A report came from Bremen to-day that a passenger who attempted to commit suicide, and whose name is Thomas, had confessed that there was another case of explosive material on board the Mosel; that it was provided with clock-work apparatus, which was timed to explode in eight days, when the Mosel would be in mid-ocean; that he intended to land at Southampton. His object was to destroy the steamer so that he could claim a large insurance which he had effected, but a later dispatch from Bremen pronounces the horrible story untrue. The case spoken of has been opened by the police, and found to contain nothing explosive or dangerous.

FRANCE.

DIED.

Paris, Dec. 13.—Oluf Stenersen, the Swedish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, is dead.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The Assembly continued to ballot for Senators to-day. The following were elected: MM. de L'Avergne, Jaurez, Berthault, Royer, Calmon, Oscar de Lafayette, Reimilly, Luro, and Fribert. Of these, Royer was a candidate of the Left; all the others were nominated by the Left Centre.

M. Wallon has withdrawn his name as candidate for the Senate.

ACQUITTED.

The manager of *Le Gaulois* newspaper and M. De Cassagnac have been acquitted of the charge brought against them in connection with the publication of the latter's Belleville speech.

GERMANY.

THE NEW SHIPPING LAW.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—In the Reichstag to-day Councilor Von Phillipsbom, on behalf of the Government, stated that steps had been taken to protect German interests in the inquiries going on in England into the loss of the Deutschland. He hoped the measure proposed on the 10th inst., providing for official investigation into casualties to German shipping, would soon become a law.

CARLYLE.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—A congratulatory address to Thomas Carlyle, the historian of Frederick the Great, is being signed here on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

DEFEAT OF ULTRAMONTANES.

All the Ultramontane candidates have been defeated at Cologne in the municipal elections.

COUNT ARNIM.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Not the anonymous author of the pamphlet "Pro Nihilo," but Count Harry Arnim, as the supposed author of that pamphlet, has now been charged with treason by the Public Prosecutor attached to the High Court of State. The crime charged against the Count under the German Penal Code is visited with different penalties, according to the motives actuating the criminal. Six months' imprisonment in a fortress is the most lenient punishment; ten years in the House of Correction the severest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

London, Dec. 13.—The *Mark Lane Express'* review of the grain trade says the markets in the French Provinces are improving in tone; in Paris, quiet and steady. The Belgian, Dutch, German, and Russian markets were steady.

LONDON FAILURE.

London, Dec. 13.—A. A. Marlet & Co., merchants, of 11 Billeter Square, E. C., have failed. Liabilities estimated at $550,000.

TURKEY.

A PAPER ARMY.

Vienna, Dec. 13.—The *New Free Presse* is informed that the Porte will make an extraordinary levy of 100,000 men in the spring for the suppression of the insurrection in Herzegovina. Egypt will send him in addition 22,000, and Tunis 8,000 men.

INDIA.

PRINCE ALBERT EDWARD'S MOVEMENTS.

Madras, Dec. 13.—The Prince of Wales arrived here this morning, and was enthusiastically received.

Bombay, Nov. 25.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the members of his suite, paid a farewell visit to-day to the Governor of Bombay. Royal salutes were fired, and on his Royal Highness returning, accompanied by the Governor, the roads were thronged with people.

The Prince was received at the dockyard by Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. D. Staveley, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the members of the Council, the Judges, Commissioners, and other distinguished officers. Many native Princes and Chiefs were also present.

His Royal Highness embarked with his suite on board the Serapis at 5 p. m., amid the firing of salutes from the other vessels of the squadron and the shore batteries.

While the Prince was at Government House, the order of Knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police.

Beypore, Nov. 29.—The Prince arrived here at 10 a. m. All well.

The cholera is all over the country, not raging very severely, but sufficiently widespread to induce caution.

The Prince of Wales was obliged to decline the Rajah's invitation to visit Travancore. Great disappointment is felt at the abandonment of the Annamullay excursion.

The visit to Madras will depend on the news received at Colombo.

The Prince entertained the Madras officials at lunch on board the Serapis.

There is immense disappointment expressed on all sides at the abandonment of the Prince's visit. For nine years there has been no cholera reported in this district. The preparations were extensive and most costly all over the Presidency, and the ladies especially are disconsolate.

After lunch the Prince went up the river in a launch. The scenery was very pretty, but he was advised not to land.

Many boats were about the river, and the quaint costumes of the people presented a curious spectacle.

The Serapis will not touch at Trevandrum.

Colombo, Dec. 1.—The squadron has just anchored, under salutes from the forts and shipping.

Salutes were fired from the fleet and the shore in honor of the Princess of Wales' birthday.

The Governor (the Rt.-Hon. W. H. Gregory), Maj.-Gen. J. A. Street, C. B., the A. N. Birch, and staff, lunched on board the Serapis.

At 4 o'clock the Prince landed officially. The Governor presented the Executive and Legislative Councils and the principal gentlemen.

There was an immense, enthusiastic, and excited, but tractable crowd, and the decorations were pretty.

The Executive Council presented an address, to which the Prince made a gracious reply.

The Municipality also presented an address, in a beautiful casket, characteristic of Colombo.

The Prince was much pleased with the sight of the novel tropical vegetation.

The carriages drove through the town amid a continuous ovation. The procession passed through the principal routes and by the chief buildings round by the seashore to Government House. Nothing could be better than the behavior of the people.

The Prince returned to the Serapis at dusk. The sea was high. The Governor-General and his suite dined on board.

The Prince will land to-morrow in order to proceed to Kandy. Saturday, Sunday, and Monday will be quiet.

The Prince leaves on the 8th for Tuticorin.

The shooting camp at Trincomalee has been broken up, and another is formed 30 miles from Kandy.

The seventh State dinner and ball will be given at Colombo.

CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC.

Shanghai, Dec. 13.—China will not send an embassy to England until next summer.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

WHAT THE KHEDIVE INTENDS DOING WITH THE BRITISH MONEY.

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 26.—The £4,000,000 sterling which are to be paid to the Khedive as the price of his shares in the Suez Canal will yield to the purchasers, according to some accounts, 5 per cent interest for a term of nineteen years, and, according to others, 7 per cent during eleven years, this interest to be chargeable to the Khedive. The £4,000,000 sterling will be employed in meeting the payments due in December and January on account of the floating debt. Negotiations are being actively carried on in various quarters with reference to the remainder of the floating debt, which amounts to about £14,000,000.

CIRCULAR FROM M. DE LESSEPS.

Paris, Nov. 29.—M. de Lesseps has issued the following circular, dated the 24th:

Some shareholders are uneasy at the purchase by the British Government of the 176,802 shares which belonged to the Egyptian Government, and several are manifesting disquietude. It will be enough to recall a page of the history of the canal to allay anxieties and remove uneasiness. At the commencement of the enterprise, when the moment came for opening the necessary capital, a considerable part of the subscription was reserved for English capitalists. At that time France and Egypt insured by their relations the construction of the canal. The subscription was almost entirely covered by the French public and the Egyptian Government. The British Government, entirely uninterested financially in the success of the enterprise, interposed numerous difficulties to the accomplishment of the work, and even recently the intervention of the English agents was injurious to the special interest of the French and Egyptian shareholders. The English nation now accepts that share in the Canal Company which was loyally reserved for it at the outset, and if this step is to have any result it can only be, in my view, by the abandonment by the British Government of an attitude which has long been hostile to the interests of the shareholder-founders of the Maritime Canal, so energetic in their intelligent perseverance. I regard, therefore, as a fortunate event, this powerful solidarity about to be established between French and English capital for the purely industrial and necessarily pacific working of the Universal Maritime Canal. Kindly show this letter to those of our shareholders who may ask your opinion.

RUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—The report of the Imperial Audit Office upon the financial administration in 1874 shows that the actual yield of the revenue exceeded the estimates by 18,000,000 roubles, while the excess of expenditure over the estimates amounted to 4,000,000 roubles. The Government paid for guaranteed railway interest 6,000,000 roubles less than in 1873, and the net surplus for 1874 was 15,600,000 roubles. During the years 1870 to 1874 the redemption of the State debt amounted to 87,800,000 roubles.

DR. STROUSBERG.

Paris, Nov. 26.—A Russian paper states that the Moscow Court has offered to release Dr. Strousberg on his finding bail for 500,000 roubles.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—If the charge of the Russian Public Prosecutor is proceeded with, Mr. Strousberg will be shortly placed before a Moscow jury to take his trial on the accusation of being accessory to the offense alleged to have been committed by certain Directors of the Moscow Commercial Bank in lending him money upon insufficient security. The law which makes such a proceeding actionable in the case of joint-stock company Directors is, perhaps, accounted for by the frequency of the alleged offense. On the 1st of January, 1874, according to the official returns of the Finance Department, no less than thirty-one municipal banks in Russia had from 27 to 100 per cent of their capital sunk in protested or prolonged bills.

BILL TWEED.

The Old Rogue Believed to Be Within Hailing Distance of Ludlow Street.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 13.—The mystery surrounding the flight of Tweed has not been penetrated by detectives nor Sheriff's officers, if their statements can be accepted as true, but if certain pending negotiations are successful, or if Charles O'Conor survives, there is reason to believe that Tweed's reappearance will not long be delayed. It is not believed that he is out of the city. Two years ago, when he was surrendered by his bondsman, Terence Farley, he kept in hiding until another bondsman could be secured in lieu of Farley, and then made his appearance and followed his business with Charles Devlin as bondsman. It has been suggested that he will return as soon as bail could be procured, but it is not a matter of bail which he wishes to arrange. The question of

A GENERAL SETTLEMENT

was pending when he took his flight, and he will not return until this is settled. Several months ago a proposition was made to Mr. O'Conor to make a general settlement of all the Ring suits. Sweeny, through his brother-in-law, John J. Bradley, and it is supposed by advice of his attorney; Richard Connolly, through his son-in-law, Surrogate Hutchings; Genet, through old friends, and Tweed for himself, made a proposition to restore certain unknown millions in settlement of the claim of $6,000,000 for which suit was brought against all and individual members of the Ring. There were questions raised as to the character of some securities which were offered in settlement, and much time was consumed in determining the point. Mr. O'Conor was supposed to be

FAVORABLE TO THE SETTLEMENT,

thinking that the partial recovery and banishment of the Ring was preferable to any settlement likely to be reached by any process of uncertain law. Mr. Peckham and Mr. Barlow were naturally opposed to any settlement of the suits, which promised to run on interminably, while Tweed's lawyers had no objection to some lengthy litigation. Mr. O'Conor's counsels and influence succeeded against his associates, and Tweed, who had grown tired of paying lawyers' fees, took the matter of settlement into his own hands. The result was that the claims against Sweeny, Genet, Coman, Connolly, Tweed, and others, were about to be concluded, when Charles O'Conor was taken ill, and reported to be on his death-bed. Tweed felt, possibly he knew, that, in the event of the death of O'Connor, no settlement could be made, if he were in the power of his antagonists, and he at once

MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR FLIGHT,

so as to force a settlement. It is not believed by any of the officers of the Sheriff's office that he is thirty hours from the city. They think that he joined Genet in his hiding place, and there awaits the result of O'Conor's illness. He will return if Mr. O'Conor survives, and is willing to continue negotiations, which returns not only Tweed's, but Sweeny's and Connolly's plunder; or, if Mr. O'Conor dies, and his successors evince a purpose to settle, he will come back; if not, he will go abroad, and make an end of it there. This theory may not be the true one, but it is advanced by persons who have the best opportunities of knowing what would be most natural for him to do, surrounded as he was. The fact that the Ring jointly offered, some time ago,

TO RETURN $4,000,000

gives the theory a certain degree of plausibility. It is unlikely that Tweed is outside of the city limits. Genet, who is supposed to have fled to Europe, and who was reported to have been in Belgium, was in the city last week, and signed certain deeds of importance. It is not unlikely that the Boss of all the Ring rogues finds equal indulgence.

It has been discovered that all the bonds in the criminal indictments against Tweed are void. Carelessness in the District Attorney's office has made these bonds read that indictments are brought in the Court of General Sessions, whereas it was decided two years ago by Recorder Hackett that the Sessions had no jurisdiction in the matter. It should read Court of Oyer and Terminer. In consequence, it will probably be decided that all the bonds in the criminal indictments against Tweed are void. This is a fine legal point, of which Tweed was probably aware before he made his disappearance.

THE BIG CALIFORNIA RACE.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec 13.—Members of the Pacific Jockey Club say that the statement in the *Turf, Field, and Farm* and other Eastern papers relative to the $30,000 race are entirely unwarranted by the facts, and do great injustice to the club and the owners of horses. The latter are satisfied with the action of the club. It is now considered reasonably certain that the race will come off Christmas, the weather permitting. The horses are reported in good condition, except Wild Idle and Grinstead. The former will not run, and Foster, coming from Oregon, will take his place. Grinstead, no doubt, will be all right in time for the race. Probably not less than six horses will start.

RAILROADS.

M'LEAN COUNTY NARROW GAUGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to-night, a committee of incorporators was appointed to obtain a charter for the Bloomington & Illinois River Railroad, a narrow-gauge line, to run from the east line of McLean County to the Illinois River, and the Committee was ordered to obtain a charter at once. Articles of incorporation were also presented for the Bloomington, Lacon & Northwestern, a narrow gauge to connect Bloomington and Lacon, and a committee appointed to select incorporators. This, with the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern, and with the contemplated line from Bloomington to San Jose to connect with the latter, makes four live projects for new railroads in McLean County. The meeting appointed the Hon. Thomas P. Rogers to represent the Association in the National Transportation Convention in Chicago this week.

LEASE AUTHORIZED.

Pittsburg, Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg & Cornellsville Railroad to-day a lease of that line to the Baltimore & Ohio Road for a term of fifty years was effected, and a resolution adopted authorizing negotiation of a consolidated mortgage for £2,200,000 sterling for the purpose of retiring the first and second mortgage bonds at maturity. Twenty-eight thousand shares were represented at the meeting.

RAILROAD INCORPORATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 13.—Articles of incorporation of the Lewiston & Havana Narrow-Gauge Railroad were filed for record in the Secretary of State's office to-day. Lewis Ross and Thomas A. Boyd, of Fulton, and Judge Lacy, of Havana, were among the incorporators.

A LARGE SUIT.

Milwaukee, Dec. 13.—Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the District-Attorney against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for $860,000 alleged to be due the Government for tax on earnings.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Testimonials from well-known local dealers in fine family groceries, who, for a long time, have sold Burnett's standard flavoring extracts:

"We have sold Burnett's flavorings for years,—sell them exclusive. The very best in the country."—*Stanton & Co.*

"Have sold them for years, always good."—*Cady, Hodges & Co.*

"I have sold Burnett's cooking extracts upward of twelve years. Always found them standard and reliable."—*Patrick Gillespee.*

"We have sold them for a long time. Always find them pure and reliable."—*Rockwood Bros.*

"Five years' constant sale; the best and cheapest; far superior to all others."—*E. S. Ireland & Co.*

"Have sold Burnett's extracts since 1862; superior flavors; standard in quality and quantity."—*Bushnell & Annin.*

"Having sold them for the past eight years, can recommend them as being the best in the market."—*H. H. Stoddard.*

"Give the best of satisfaction to our trade. Can recommend as being the finest in the market."—*Seba & Fritiman.*

Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, as but one theme is the burden of them all. Burnett's standard flavoring extracts are used by the leading hotels and confectioners throughout the United States and the British Provinces. They are used and highly recommended by the Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont House, Sherman House, Palmer House, and other first-class hotels in Chicago, and are sold by first-class grocers and druggists everywhere.

Chicago wholesale dealers: Franklin MacVeagh & Co., S. P. Sladdin & Co., Wells & Faulkner, Burton & Pierce, Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Fuller & Fuller, Hurlbut & Edsall, Tolman & King, Lord, Smith & Co., Burnham & Son, and others.

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS.

AT THE

Great West End Dry Goods House.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.,

have just opened several cases LYONS BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS, which they offer at extraordinary bargains, being from 50 cents to $1 a yard lower than usual prices for same qualities.

Good Black all Silk Gros-Grains at $1.00, worth $1.40.

Heavy Black Gros-Grains, bright, showy goods, at $1.25 a yard. Regular price $1.75.

Excellent, Heavy Black Gros-Grains at $1.50 and $1.75 a yard; very much below value.

Good Bargains in Guinet's, Ponson's, Bellon's, and other best makes Lyons Black Gros-Grains at $2.00, $2.25, and $2.50 per yard.

ALSO

a large and full line of the justly celebrated

"CACHEMIRE MILANO,"

the richest, most elegant, most durable, and every way the best Lyons Black Silks imported, and for which we are sole agents in this city. These Silks are Hand Spun, made from the finest selected Italian stock; possess a deep, rich satin lustre, and as a proof of their unequaled durability we give a straight, unequivocal guarantee with all goods of this brand sold by us. In order to introduce them to purchasers here, we are instructed to offer (for the present) the following qualities at the prices quoted, which place them lower by 25 per cent than any goods of equal quality in this market:

Quality F. Cachemire Milano, rich, soft, satin lustre, $2.00 a yard; the cheapest silk in America.

Quality G. Cachemire Milano, very elegant goods, $2.25 a yard.

Quality H. Cachemire Milano, $2.50 a yard; extra rich and beautiful finish.

Quality I, $2.65 a yard. Quality J, $2.75 a yard. Quality K, $3.00 a yard. All superb and extra rich grades.

N. B. The "Cachemire Milanos," in addition to other advantages, are wider than most other makes.

Bargains in Cloak Velvets.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

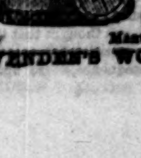
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE!

BOOKS AND BIBLES

At Half and Two-thirds Value.

GOODSPEED'S, No. 208 State-st.

OIL TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN'S

OIL TANKS,

WITH

MEASURING PUMP,

47 & 49 West Lake St.

CHICAGO.

Send for Catalogue.

Manufacturers of

EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CANS.

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Presents!

MANDEL BROTHERS.

WILL OFFER THIS MORNING

150 PIECES

COLORED SILKS,

Fully 22 inches wide, in Seal Brown, Prune, Dark Green, Cardinal, &c., $2.00, marked down from $2.50.

560 PIECES GUINET & CO.

BLACK SILKS

At $1.20, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.30, $2.50, $3.00, fully 33 per cent below value.

500 BEAVER CLOAKS

At $4.00, $4.50, $5.75, $7.00, $9.00, $10.00, and up, half price.

$20,000 WORTH OF

FURS! FURS! FURS!

At less than manufacturers' cost.

DRESS GOODS

1,000 PIECES

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS,

25c, marked down from 50c.

10 CASES DIAGONAL SERGES,

25c, marked down from 40c.

1 CASE SNOW FLAKE CLOTH,

25c, marked down from 50c.

500 PIECES PLAID,

Suitable for Children's wear, 12½c, marked down from 20c.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

121 & 123 State-st.,

Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

LACES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Fine Laces.

Choice "Novelties" in Laces and Lace Goods for the Holidays in new and beautiful designs. Pointe, Pointe Applique, and Pointe Duchesse, Barbes, Collarettes, Fichus, Coiffures, and Hdkfs., in new patterns; new styles of Spanish Lace Scarfs in Black and White, Black and Cardinal, and Ecru; Lace Jabots and Ties in every variety of style and color; Cachmire and Valenciennes Lace Sets, Ruche, Jabot and Cuffs; White Lace Jackets and Berthas; Lace Cushions and Toilet Sets; Applique Antique Lace and Embroidered Linen Tidies in sets and singly. We have just opened a very large assortment of Ties and Neckerchiefs, Lace Trimmed, plain and embroidered, in choice shades; Embroidered Linen Sets, handsomely boxed, from 75c to $8.00.

Our Dept. for Ladies' Hdkfs. merits special attention, containing full lines of all styles of Initial Hdkfs., at all prices; Novelties in Colored Bordered, White and Colored Embroidered, from 65c up; Double and Triple Hemstitched, Tucked, and Corded, in superior qualities, at temptingly low prices.

STATE-ST. --- WASHINGTON-ST.

PANTALOONS.

CASH versus CREDIT.

CHICAGO PANTS

WAREHOUSE,

510 & 512 WEST MADISON-ST.

MABEY & PRALL,

Merchant Tailors,

(FROM LONDON.)

The CHICAGO PANTS are warranted all wool, well shrunk, well trimmed, newest goods, best workmanship, perfect fit.

$9.00 A PAIR.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of Stover & Dollinger, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the interest of the said John A. Dollinger in said firm having been sold and assigned to the said Frank M. Stover, who alone is authorized to, and will, settle all debts against said firm, and to whom all debts due said firm will be paid.

FRANK M. STOVER.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13, 1875. JOHN A. DOLLINGER.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Schenck, Sheridan & Moffatt, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Albert Moffatt alone being hereby authorized to sign in settling the business of the firm.

M. B. SCHENCK,
J. T. SHERIDAN,
Chicago, Dec. [illegible] ALBERT MOFFATT.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Greater Activity in the Loan Market---Packers as Borrowers.

Country Bank-Balances at a Low Point---New York Exchange at Par.

The Produce Markets Irregular---Breadstuffs Weak.

Provisions Firmer---Packing Continues Slow, and Stocks of Product Small.

FINANCIAL.

There was more activity in local finances. The demand for loans was greater from city and country sources alike. The packers who have deferred their applications later than usual have begun to make arrangements for the necessary accommodations for their winter business. The amount of loans that has been taken by the country is very large. Country bank balances are down to an unusually low figure. The reason for this is to be found in the very large proportion of produce and stock held back from market, and carried largely by funds advanced from the city. The country is still an applicant for favors in renewals and new discounts. The city demand does not show much change.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers; rates have not weakened appreciably, although the dullness has added to the loanable surplus. To outside borrowers concessions on the regular rates are readily made.

New York exchange is firm between banks at par.

The orders for currency from the country are not heavy.

The clearings were $4,300,000.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK (NEW YORK).

The Chemical National Bank of New York has a capital of $300,000, a surplus of $1,000,000, undivided profits of $1,992,591.67, in the last report at hand, and pays 100 per cent in dividends yearly. Among its depositors are Alex. T. Stewart, James Lennox, and Commodore Vanderbilt. The market value of its $100 shares is about $1,650 each, and there is a standing offer of $1,600 a share. Its individual deposits are about $6,000,000, and its loans and discounts about the same. This immense and lucrative business has been built up by adherence to a most conservative and old-fashioned policy. Its history begins with that of the Chemical Manufacturing Works, incorporated fifty years ago, with John Mason as President. The capital was $100,000 for the Chemical Works, and $300,000 for banking. The manufacture of chemicals did not prove profitable, and, though this was the chief object of the enterprise, it was abandoned. The bank was opened and John Mason was President, with John H. Jones as Cashier. The bank did a very satisfactory business, though it reached no brilliant results until after Mr. Mason's death, which occurred in 1840. Since then it has been increasing in reputation and credit. Business has increased, and capitalists have sought it as a place of secure deposit. In this way the profits have grown in a steady proportion until a regular yearly dividend of 100 per cent is now declared.

UNITED STATES BONDS ABROAD.

The unsettled feeling in the London stock market following the Suez Canal purchase by the British Government has reacted in favor of the bonds of the United States Government. The London correspondence of the *Financial Chronicle* says, Nov. 27:

In the Stock Exchange the chief movement has, of course, been in Egyptian Government securities, which have greatly improved, owing to the altered position of the Viceroy, at all events, financially, if not politically. As, however, the political future has assumed a more uncertain aspect, there has been much cautious dealing during the last two days, and a tendency to depression has been strongly apparent. United States Government securities have been strongly in demand for investment, and in the early part of the week there was a decided upward movement in the quotations.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	123¾	124
United States 5-20s of '65	115⅞	115⅞
5-20s of '65—January and July	120⅛	120⅜
5-20s of '67—January and July	122⅛	122⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	122⅛	122⅝
10-40s	117⅛	117⅜
United States new 5s of '81	116⅞	117⅛
United States currency 6s, ex int	122⅞	....

GOLD.

Gold was 113⅞@114⅛.

GREENBACKS.

Greenbacks were 87⅝@87⅞c on the dollar.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling	485	489
Cable transfers—Paris	512½	
London	490	....
Paris, francs	517½	513¾
Germany, reichmarks	95¼	96½
Belgium, francs	517½	513¾
Holland, guilders	40⅛	41⅛
Switzerland, francs	517½	513¾
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, kroner		27¼
Austria, paper florins		43

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	104¼ & int.	......
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	104¼ & int.	......
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	104¼ & int.	......
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds	104¼ & int.	......
West Park 7 ℔ ct. Bonds		97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ℔ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)		95 & int.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	133½	137½
City Railway, West Side	130	132½
City Railway, North Side	112	....
Traders' Insurance Company	125	....
Chamber of Commerce	75	77
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	..	130
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	85	86
Exposition stock	30	35

LATEST.

New York, Dec. 13.—Gold opened at 114⅛, fell off to 114⅛, and advanced to 114⅜, at which it closed. The rates for carrying were 2, 2½, 3, and 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were firm in the late afternoon dealings; Michigan Central 7s sold at 101¼@101⅜; Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible, 82¼; Union Pacific sinking funds declined to 93⅞.

State bonds were quiet.

Stocks were very dull and slightly lower, without an important feature. Transactions at the Stock Exchange were 68,000 shares, of which 4,600 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 21,000 Lake Shore, and 3,300 Union Pacific.

Money active at 6@7, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8.

Customs receipts, $370,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $177,000.

Clearings, $22,000,000.

Sterling strong at 485½@489½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	124⅜	New 5s	117⅛
Coupons, '65	115⅞	10-40s	117⅛
New	120⅜	Coupons	117⅛
Coupons, '67	122⅝	Currency 6s	122⅜
Coupons, '68	122⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¼	Virginia, new	38¼
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri	102¼
Virginia, old	37		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel	76⅛	N. J. Central	104⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅞	Rock Island	104⅛
Adams Express	102¼	St. Paul	36
Wells-Fargo	83⅞	St. Paul pfd	66¼
American	57	Wabash	4⅜
U. S. Express	55	Wabash pfd	7
New York Central	105⅛	Fort Wayne	99
Erie	16⅛	Terre Haute	5
Erie pfd	31	Terre Haute pfd	20¼
Harlem	133½	Chicago & Alton	97¼
Harlem pfd	133	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
Michigan Central	61	Ohio & Mississippi	17
U. P. stock	70⅛	Indiana Central	4⅛
Lake Shore	61⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115
Illinois Central	96	Hannibal & St. Joe	21⅞
Clev. & Pittsburg	89⅞	Del., Lack & West	119⅛
Northwestern	39⅞	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	18⅛
Northwestern pfd	56⅞	Central Pac. bonds	106⅛
C., C., C. & I.	59⅞	U. P. bonds	104⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Dec. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Carroll av, s w cor of St. John's place, n f, 22x119 ft, dated Dec. 13	$6,000
Same, with building, dated Dec. 10	10,000
Wood st, n w cor of Hubbard st, e f, 220x100 ft, (Patrick M. Donnellan to Andrew Lester), dated Dec. 11	25,000
Langley av, 297 ft s of Ellis Park, e f, 20⅞ ft to alley, with building, dated Dec. 13	12,500
Sedgwick st, 105 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 20x50 ft, with building and other property in Ravenswood, dated Dec. 10	5,500
Indiana av, 73⅞ ft n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 22x160 1-10 ft, dated Dec. 4	4,000
Irving place, 207 ft s of Polk st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Dec. 13	2,450
Irving place, s of the above, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Dec. 13	2,600
Elizabeth st, 161 ft n of West Indiana st, e f, 125x125 ft; also West Indiana st, n w cor of Ada st, s f, 49⅞x125 ft, dated Dec. 13	20,000
North LaSalle st, s w cor of Chestnut st, e f, 40x111 ft, dated Dec. 11	7,000
Campbell av, 44 ft s of West Congress st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 4	2,500
Leavitt st, 25 ft n of LeMoyne st, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 11	700
State st, 300 feet s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 50x120 ft, dated Dec. 11	3,900
Michigan av, 25 ft south of Fourteenth st, w f, 25x161 ft, with building, dated Dec. 11	14,000
[illegible] place, 297 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 19 ft to alley, with building, dated Dec. 13	5,500
Burling st, bet Belden and Webster avs, w f, 22x125 ft, with building, dated Nov. 8	5,000
Twenty-first st, 50 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 13	900
Twenty-first st, 25 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 13	900

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, 192 ft n of Wilson av, e f, 100x165 ft, dated Dec. 11	$2,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Chappel place, 169 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 48x126 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 10	$3,000
Wentworth av, 175 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 98x122⅞ ft, dated Dec. 1	5,600
Kimbark av, 148 ft n of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 25x175 ft, dated March 1	1,250
Oswell st, 225 ft n of Fifty-third st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 9	468

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1875.	Receipts. 1874.	Shipments. 1875.	Shipments. 1874.
Flour, brls	10,841	13,766	10,359	14,317
Wheat, bu	65,933	81,430	13,870	5,402
Corn, bu	22,260	52,942	6,749	9,480
Oats, bu	12,840	19,195	7,598	600
Rye, bu	1,100	1,057	922	675
Barley, bu	15,110	15,590	6,025	9,158
Grass seed, lbs	82,963	11,890	72,310	55,111
Flax seed, lbs	115,405	6,500	198,223	22,000
Broom-corn, lbs	44,740	21,250	82,455	122,315
Cur'd meats, lbs	110,210	331,200	2,257,860	2,500,755
Beef, brls	208	....	1,771	316
Pork, brls	260	498	2,010	1,123
Lard, lbs	38,500	128,960	567,788	686,660
Tallow, lbs	106,478	14,983	60,703	146,100
Butter, lbs	81,792	73,631	80,760	128,502
Dressed hogs	89	862	....	2,102
Live hogs, No.	21,195	15,327	2,416	4,348
Cattle, No.	168	613	1,038	543
Sheep, No.	1,403	340	382	434
Hides, lbs	186,735	390,638	274,640	123,495
Highwines, brls	141	258	519	942
Wool, lbs	60,855	57,455	88,440	103,070
Potatoes, bu	206	800	....	....
Lumber, No. ft.	463,000	120,000	1,178,500	1,001,500
Shingles, No.	380,000	470,320	539,000	485,000
Lath	....	....	....	....
Salt, brls	....	....	1,372	1,513
Poultry, lbs	20,040	59,988	42,874	101,950
Poultry, coops	29	114	....	....
Game, pkgs	64	182	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	292	477	211	54
Cheese, bxs	778	405	62	231
G. apples, brls	46	6	....	640
Hay, tons	248	240	....	20

The following shows the quantities of grain withdrawn from store for city consumption on Saturday last, and during the week ending with Friday:

	Saturday.	Week.
Wheat, bu	7,415	21,964
Corn, bu	4,300	10,679
Oats, bu	1,410	8,799
Rye, bu	1,837	9,108
Barley, bu	448	20,126

The following grain was inspected into store on Monday morning: 3 cars No. 1 spring, 143 cars No. 2 do, 56 cars No. 3 do, 29 cars rejected do (231 wheat); 4 cars high-mixed corn, 21 cars No. 2 do, 28 cars rejected do, 10 cars no grade (63 corn); 3 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (13 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (16 barley). Total, 327 cars, or 114,000 bu. Inspected out: 11,458 bu wheat, 4,533 bu corn, 751 bu oats, 3,266 bu rye, 316 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were not very active yesterday, there being little animation in any department, and a few were dull. The general tendency in breadstuffs was to a lower range of prices, while provisions were firm. The outward movement of produce continues light, except in meats, and there is not much prospect of a rally on this side of New Year's Day, and the majority of operators are conducting their business as if they did not expect much improvement in the situation before then.

Dry goods remain firm under a well-sustained demand. No very extensive orders are being placed, but the number is large, and jobbers are fairly busy for the season. In the grocery market there were few new features. Trade was probably up to general expectation, and a healthy tone pervaded the general market. In sympathy with an easier feeling at the East the price of Rio coffee was lowered a ¼c, but otherwise former quotations were fully maintained. Teas were active and stronger, quotations being marked up 3c. Prices of butter and cheese ranged substantially as at the close of last week, and were comparatively steady. There was activity in the demand for imported dried fruits, prices of which are cheap in comparison with domestics. During the past few days the sales of prunes have been beyond all precedent, and should the present activity continue an advance will very likely occur. Fish remain dull as previously quoted. No changes were observable in the coal, wood, bagging, and leather markets, quiet prevailing all around. Oils were dealt in rather sparingly. Carbon was quoted a ¼c lower, with which exception our quotations remain as before.

The demand for lumber was again fair for December, and prices were strictly adhered to, at least for common qualities, which were in light stock and principally inquired for. There were no changes in building materials. The demand is falling off, but materials, especially common brick, are held at full recent prices. The wool, seed, and hide markets were without material change. Hay was dull, and all grades, except No. 1 and prime timothy, were lower. Broom-corn was steady under a continued good demand, which for the past few days has exceeded the receipts. Green fruits were in moderate retail request, and generally steady. Poultry and game were in good shipping request, especially some varieties of the latter, and all choice stock was firm.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending Dec. 11, 1875.	Week ending Dec. 4, 1875.	Week ending Dec. 12, 1874.
Flour, brls	81,660	73,500	67,893
Wheat, bu	624,090	583,011	389,000
Corn, bu	211,783	298,544	249,000
Rye bu	19,018		
Pork, brls	5,268	6,619	4,971
Lard, lbs	3,448,186	4,578,491	7,416,724
Bacon, lbs	10,067,028	10,337,090	10,384,626

THE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, frozen in on the New York canals, and on the lakes, Dec. 4, 1875:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
†New York	5,878,036	816,982	1,292,065	365,981	99,908
Albany	....	4,600	38,000	288,000	15,000
Buffalo	2,552,359	282,612	229,582	156,539	27,191
Chicago	1,551,533	291,570	383,180	321,099	139,790
Milwaukee	1,822,960	21,298	94,802	143,633	4,833
Duluth	50,495				
Toledo	467,560	217,281	224,037	64,670	1,668
Detroit	127,069	20,001	42,611		
*Oswego	180,000	125,000	65,000	250,000	19,000
St. Louis	108,990	166,253	126,086	120,728	27,191
Peoria	7,886	32,304	83,775	3,573	27,543
Boston	1,453	79,309	284,980	72,141	403
Toronto	228,154	500	5,600	65,970	2,840
Montreal	283,312	28,344	10,231	6,033	
*Philadelphia	300,000	275,000	110,000	65,000	12,800
*Baltimore	7,500	90,635	70,000	22,500	7,500
Rail shipm'nts	414,191	378,128	224,477	43,673	7,050
Lake shipm'ts	485,170	185,171	27,984	1,700	
*On N.Y. can'ls	1,050,000	318,000	300,000	355,000	28,705
W'k Dec. 4,'75	16,464,258	3,426,833	3,531,712	2,355,339	465,290
W'k Nov.27,'75	15,762,138	3,354,860	3,461,799	2,308,373	399,478
W'k Nov.20,'74	16,004,988	4,312,012	3,786,287	2,822,275	448,294
W'k Nov.13,'75	14,239,160	4,076,020	3,337,110	2,160,678	430,972
W'k Nov. 6,'75	12,762,910	4,683,832	3,419,473	2,173,626	412,447
W'k Oct 30,'75	12,319,696	4,951,586	3,191,422	2,045,854	270,832
W'k Oct 23,'75	11,428,402	5,605,909	3,140,065	1,474,659	321,919
W'k Oct 16,'75	11,239,159	5,838,068	2,781,059	1,961,617	315,102
W'k Dec. 5,'74	11,676,581	4,014,176	2,629,590	2,494,892	197,036

*Estimated. †Stock afloat in New York not included.

The stock of wheat afloat in New York harbor is large—estimated from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bu—making the visible supply 18,500,000 to 19,000,000 bu of wheat, besides whatever flour there may be at the same places at which wheat is taken, as given in tabular statement.

The wheat crop of Australia is expected to be a large one. The breadth of land sown with wheat was much larger in 1875 than usual, and the promise is favorable for a heavy yield. It is expected that Australia will have a surplus of 400,000 tons of wheat and flour for export from the crop of 1875.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of foreign dry goods at New York:

	1874.	1875.
January	$8,815,674	$8,939,914
February	13,481,318	12,710,963
March	12,618,999	14,948,888
April	8,505,351	7,504,691
May	7,447,629	5,943,328
June	5,151,189	5,953,772
July	9,898,362	5,991,740
August	14,267,208	14,091,640
September	9,306,002	8,264,468
October	6,030,682	5,795,141
November	6,474,322	5,330,236
Total, eleven months	$102,057,336	$96,474,781

The largest part of the receipts for the month just closed have been entered directly for consumption, just as it was last year, the warehousing movement being very light. The total for eleven months is $5,500,000 below the figures for the corresponding period of last year, about $14,500,000 below the aggregate for the first eleven months of 1873, and nearly $35,000,000 below the total for the same period in 1872. The season has been a melancholy one for importers, who have been struggling against declining prices in a reluctant market. There is no surplus of stocks, but there seems to be very little encouragement to the trade for the immediate future.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were only moderately active, but stronger in tone in the speculative articles, in consequence of the fact that the current receipts of hogs were smaller than expected. It was thought that they would come in numerously this week, and the market receded a few days ago in consequence, some operators on the short side becoming rather nervous at the prospect of filling for this year with scarcely any stocks on hand. It was figured up that the exports from the United States since Sept. 1 are 20,000,000 lbs meats and 4,000,000 lbs lard in excess of those for the corresponding time last year. This, with a falling off in the packing to date, gives us a relative shortage of 900,000 hogs, which can scarcely be compensated by increased activity during the next two months. It would appear that the consumption of hog product is increasing faster than the animal, the markets of the world being now nearly bare in the middle of the packing season; and the stuff has all been taken at prices which up to a couple of years ago would have been considered too high to be compatible with a good demand. There are "plenty" of hogs in the country, and they weigh much more than last year, but it appears probable that we shall wind up the present season with much less stock on hand than heretofore, and have to increase our summer packing to meet the current demand of that part of the year.

Mess Pork—Was in good demand, and fully 10c per brl higher, though quoted inactive in New York and nominal in Cincinnati. There was a fair inquiry for this month, but most of the trading was for February. Sales were reported of 250 brls cash at $19.25; 3,250 brls seller the month at $19.15@19.30; 250 brls seller January at $19.37½; 8,000 brls seller February at $19.35@19.52½; and 250 brls seller March at $19.70. Total, 12,000 brls. The market closed firm at $19.27½@19.30 cash or seller the year, $19.30@19.35 seller January, $19.47½@19.50 seller February, and $19.70 for March.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $17.50@17.75, and extra prime do at $14.25@14.50.

Lard—Was more active, but 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, with not much on sale. Liverpool was unchanged at 59s per 112 lbs, and New York was dull. Sales here were reported of 170 tcs cash at $12.25@12.30; 4,250 tcs seller December at $12.25@12.30; 3,250 tcs seller February at $12.42½@12.45; and 750 tcs seller March at $12.60. Total, 8,420 tcs. The market closed firm at $12.27½@12.30 cash or seller the year, $12.30@12.35 for January, $12.42½@12.45 for February, and at $12.60 for March.

Meats—Were rather quiet and steady at Saturday's quotations. Some buyers seem to be holding off for concessions, but it was because they were limited below the market. There is so little meat on hand that holders are not pressing. We note that over 2,250,000 lbs went out on Saturday. Part salted were quoted as follows: Shoulders, 7⅜@7½c boxed; do seller January, 7½c; long clears, 9⅞c boxed; do seller January, 9⅞c; short ribs, boxed, 10⅛c; do seller January, 10¼c; short clears, boxed, 10½c; do seller January, 10⅝c; long and short clears, boxed, seller December, 10⅛c; do seller January, 10¼c; Cumberlands, boxed, 10⅛c cash, and 10c for January; sweet-pickled hams, 10½@11¼c; do seller January, 10¾c asked. For March delivery, shoulders were quoted at 7⅞c, short ribs 10⅝c, and short clears 10⅞c, all loose. Green meats quoted at 6⅛c for shoulders, 9⅜c for long clears, 9⅜c for short ribs, 10c for short clears, and 10@10½c for hams. Bacon meats steady at 9c for shoulders, 12½c for short ribs, 13c for short clears, and 13½@14c for hams. Sales were reported of 10 boxes shoulders at 7⅛c; 25 boxes long clears at 10⅛c; 100 boxes long and short clears at 10⅛c; 25 boxes Cumberlands at 10⅛c; 10 boxes Yorkshire sides at 10⅛c; 35 boxes long cut hams at 11⅛@11½c; 60,000 lbs and 5,030 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 10c; 20,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 10⅛c.

Grease—Was nominal at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, and nominally unchanged. One round lot was taken by a local baker, and outside of that scarcely anything, shippers wanting concessions which holders would not make, though the market was really weak. We note that the receipts of yesterday (10,841 brls) include 1,160 brls received by canal on the 20th of October, but not hitherto reported. Sales were named of 800 brls winters, 150 brls spring extras, and 100 brls rye flour, on private terms. Total, 1,050 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.00@7.75; common to good do, $5.25@6.00; spring extras, $4.25@4.50; good do, $4.75@5.00; choice do, $5.25@5.50; patents do, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $5.25@6.25; spring superfines, $3.50@3.75; rye flour, $4.25@4.40; and buckwheat do, $5.50@5.75.

Bran—Was moderately active, and steadier. Sales were 30 tons at $10.50@11.00 on track.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at $17.00 for new on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and irregular. The market opened weak, advanced to ⅜c above the closing quotation of Saturday, and then declined 1c. Liverpool was tame, New York was dull, and our receipts were larger, comprising 231 cars, of which more than 63 per cent belonged to the upper grades. But two or three brokers, who usually operate for leading firms here, bought rather freely at the outset, and that encouraged others to buy, chiefly among the short interest, and the result was that a good deal of short wheat was filled in, after which the market sagged. There was apparently nothing in the situation to warrant an advance, but the majority of operators are very nervous over the prospect, as wheat is low in price, and it is thought that a little diminution of the visible supply might be followed by an important advance, as the quantity of wheat remaining in farmers' hands is believed to be below the average for this time of the year. Hence the bears are afraid to commit themselves very far on the short side, while "the party of the other part" sees little encouragement to venture much at present. Seller January opened at 97⅞c, advanced to 98⅛c, declined to 97⅝c, and closed at 97⅝c. Seller the month sold at 97⅛@98c, closing with cash No. 2 spring at 97⅛c. No. 3 was relatively firm at 80c, in unpreferred houses. Seller February sold at 98⅞@99⅞c, and seller May at $1.07⅝@1.08⅛, both closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.02; 1,000 bu do (N. W.) at $1.03; 46,000 bu No. 2 do at 97⅛@98c; 7,000 bu No. 3 do at 80c; 5,600 bu do at (I. C.) at 80⅛@80⅜c; 6,400 bu rejected do at 65⅛@66c; 2,000 bu (N. S.) at 66⅛@67c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 68⅛@82⅛c. Total, 70,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was rather quiet, and irregular, No. 1 being firmer, while the lower grade was easier. Sales were 3,800 bu No. 1 at $1.11@1.12; 3,200 bu No. 2 at 98⅛c; and 400 bu by sample at $1.12. Total, 7,400 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sales were 400 bu Wisconsin red, by sample, at $1.08.

CORN—Was dull and ⅛c lower on future deliveries, while cash lots No. 2 declined 1⅛c. Liverpool was unchanged, and New York was dull, while our receipts were larger, consisting of 63 car loads, one-third of which was No. 2. The latter is a picayunish supply in the shipping season, but it was enough to depress the market, now that prices for this month are higher than for May, and several cents above January, which does not encourage shipments of new. The market for current deliveries of new has been kept at a premium by the large shortage out on seller the year, but there seems to be little chance of a squeeze, under the rules, and that fact makes the longs willing to settle on a declining market, instead of running the market up to 80c, as they did about this time last year. The rumor that large quantities of corn are coming hither from St. Louis and Kansas tended to depress quotations. Seller the month opened at 47⅞c, sold up to 48⅛c, and declined to 48c at the close. Seller January sold at 44@44⅛c; seller February at 44@44⅛c; and seller May at 46⅞@47⅛c, all closing at the inside. Cash No. 2, or high mixed, closed nominal at 48⅛c, and old rejected nominally at 45@46c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu high mixed at 48⅛c; 4,400 bu No. 2, part new, at 48⅛c; 400 bu new rejected at 42c; 1,200 bu ears at 41@41⅛c; and 13,200 bu by sample at 50@43c. Total, 20,400 bu.

OATS—Were very quiet and easier, chiefly in sympathy with corn. The receipts were small, and there was little disposition on either side to trade. Options were almost lifeless, and closed weak. A few lots were delivered on the month contracts, and there were a few transactions in January and May early, but the market was neglected subsequently. Seller the month or cash ranged from 30⅛@30⅛c, and closed with sellers at the inside. Seller January sold at 30⅛@30⅛c, and closed at 30⅛@30⅛c. May ranged from 34⅛@34⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 19,200 bu No. 2 at 30⅛@30⅛c; 3,600 bu rejected at 26@27⅛c; 3,000 bu by sample at 31@35c on track. Total, 25,800 bu.

RYE—Was in continued good demand and firm at 68@68⅛c, the outside for fresh receipts of No. 2, and 68c for rejected. The receipts were small and consisted of No. 2. Sales were reported of 6,200 bu at 68@68⅛c, chiefly at the inside, and 140 bu by sample at 70c on track.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower, closing weak at the inside prices. The decline was due chiefly to liberal arrivals from Utah and reports that more grain was on the way. The trading in options was limited, and confined to January and February, which sold at 85⅛c and 85c respectively. Seller the month was nominal at 86@86⅛c. The lower grades of cash declined fully 1c under larger offerings, which caused buyers to hold back for concessions. No. 3 sold at 55c, and rejected at 40@41c, the receipts in Rock Island being quoted at 37@38c. A few cars of No. 2 were sold at 86⅛c. Samples were in large supply and dull, and the offerings helped to depress the market for the low grades. Cash sales were reported of 2,600 bu No. 2 at 86⅛c; 800 bu No. 3 at 55c; 2,000 bu rejected at 40@41c; 2,800 bu by sample at 50@$1.10 on track, and 1,200 bu do at 76c delivered. Total, 9,400 bu.

LATEST.

Early in the afternoon mess pork was active and stronger, and lard was quiet and firm; meats were in fair request. Sales: 4,750 brls at $19.30@19.32½ seller December; $19.50@19.55 seller February; and $19.75@19.80 seller March. Also, 50 brls prime mess pork at $17.50; 250 tcs lard seller March at $12.62½; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 7c; 40 boxes short ribs at 10⅛c; 200 brls pig tongues at $12.75; 100 brls hocks at $6.50.

Wheat was fairly active, but weak and 1c lower, owing to rumors of a lower Liverpool. Seller January sold at 86⅞@87⅛c, and closed at the inside. February closed at 98c and May sold at $1.06@1.06⅛.

Corn was quiet and easier, closing steady, with sales at 47⅞@48c for December and closing at the outside. January sold at 44@44⅛c, and closed at 44@44⅛c.

Oats were dull and easy at 30c for December, 30⅛@30⅛c for January, and 34⅛c for May.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was moderately active and steady at the early advance, closing at $19.32½@19.35 for December and $19.52½@19.55 for February. Sales: 1,500 brls at $19.55 seller February and $19.75 seller March.

Lard was a shade firmer, at $12.27½@12.30 seller December; $12.32½@12.35 seller January; $12.47½ for February; and $12.62½@12.65 for March. Sales: 1,500 tcs seller February at $12.47½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was dull at $2.20@2.22.

BROOM-CORN—The receipts continue fair, but orders are coming in freely, and stocks are decreasing, hence current prices are maintained: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; hurl, 7@8⅛c; choice medium, 6@7c; good medium brush, 5@6c; fair inside and covers, 4⅛@5c; inferior, 3⅛@4c; crooked, 3@5c.

BUTTER—The butter trade was reasonably active, and the market had a fairly steady tone. Roll butter was in good demand from the home trade, and commanded rather better figures than prevailed last week, the weather being more favorable for handling. The purchases of shippers were principally of common to good packed. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@32c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c; common to choice roll, 18@25c.

BAGGING—Business was quiet at about steady prices. Stocks are comparatively light, but are more than sufficient to meet present requirements. Quotations remain as follows: Stark A, 27c; Lewiston, 25⅛c; Montaup, 25⅛c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 24c; Amoskeag, 24⅛c; burlap-bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do, 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@26c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand at the annexed prices: Common brick, $7.00 per m; pressed do, $12.00@15.00 per m; lime in bulk, 70c per brl; do in brls, $1.00; Louisville, Utica, Buffalo, hydraulic, and Akron cement, $1.75; Portland cement, $5.50@6.00; stucco, $2.25@2.50; New York do, $2.50.

CHEESE—The cheese market had no peculiar features. There was a moderate call for good to fancy factory, and former prices were steadily maintained. We quote good to fancy at 11@13c, and lower grades at 8@10c.

COAL—The market was unchanged. A moderate amount of orders was placed at the following figures: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were dull and easy under larger offerings. Lard tierces sold at $1.35@1.40, and pork barrels at $1.15.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in better demand and firm under light offerings at $7.75@8.00 for small lots, and shippers bid $8.25 for city slaughtered stock. Sales: 78 head at $7.75@8.00.

EGGS—Were steady at 24@25c for fresh, and 18@22c for pickled packages.

FISH—Prices remain the same as for the past fortnight, ruling firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½ brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1, bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; family mackerel, ½ brl, $3.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.10@1.15; bank cod-fish, $5.75@6.00; George's cod-fish, $6.00@6.25; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@8.75; do ½ brl, $4.50@4.75; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do ½ brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 44@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brl, $8.25@8.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continued activity in foreign fruits is noted, and prices are firm. The movement in prunes is unprecedented, and the sales of currants and Valencia raisins are also in excess of past seasons. For domestic fruits the market is still dull, and prices show less strength than heretofore. Blackberries are ½c lower. Nuts remain firm. Brazils have advanced ½c. Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 16@17c; figs, drums, new, 14@15c; Turkish prunes, new, 7⅛@7⅛c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8⅛@13c; raisins, layers, new, $3.00@3.15; loose Muscatel, new, $3.40@3.50; Valencia, 11@11⅛c; Zante currants, 7⅛@8c; citron, 25@27c; lemon-peel, 20@22c; orange-peel, 20@22c. Domestic—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10⅛c; Indiana and Illinois, 9⅛@9⅛c; peaches, halves, 12⅛@13⅛c; do, mixed, 10⅛@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; blackberries, 12⅛@13c; raspberries, 36@37c; pitted cherries, 27@28c. Nuts—Filberts, 11⅛@12c; almonds, Terragona, 21@21⅛c; Naples walnuts, 14@15c; Grenoble walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 8⅛@9c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; Wilmington peanuts, 9@9⅛c; Tennessee peanuts, 6⅛@8c; African peanuts, @6⅛c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were selling chiefly to retailers, though a few outside orders were received. Prices were steady. A brisk trade is expected during the holiday season. Louisiana oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; lemons, $8.00@8.00; new Messina do, $7.50 per box; winter apples, $3.00@3.50 per brl from store; cranberries, $9.50@11.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg or $10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—For Monday the market displayed a good degree of activity in most departments, and firm prices were the rule. The only notable exception was coffee, which eased off a ¼c in response to a slight decline at the East. Sugars were strong, and sirups, molasses, rice, and spices were held at fully former rates. We now quote as follows:

Rice—Rangoon, 7c; Carolina, 7⅛@8c; Louisiana, 7@7⅛c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 33⅛@34⅛c; Java No. 2, 30@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 25@25⅛c; good to prime do, 24⅛@24⅛c; common to fair, 23⅛@24c; roasting, 22⅛@23c; Singapore Java, 26@27⅛c; Costa Rica, 24@26c; Maracaibo, 25@26c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11⅛@11⅛c; crushed and powdered, 11⅛@11⅛c; granulated, 11⅛c; A standard, 10⅛@10⅛c; do No. 2, 10⅛@10⅛c; B, 10⅛c; extra C, 9⅛c; C No. 2, 9⅛c; yellow C No. 1, 9⅛c; choice brown, 9@9⅛c; fair to prime do, 8⅛@8⅛c; common do, 7⅛@8⅛c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9⅛c; common to good do, 7⅛@8⅛c; New Orleans, 7⅛@9c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 73@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice old, 55@60c; do prime, 55@58c; do common to good, 48@50c; do choice new, 70@75c; prime do, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 38@42c; black strap, 31@32c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 20@20⅛c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15⅛@16⅛c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6⅛c; German Mottled, 6⅛@7c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4⅛@5c.

Starch—Excelsior, laundry, 6⅛@7c; do, gloss, 7@9c; do corn, 7@9⅛c; Kingsford, pure, 7⅛c; do silver gloss, 9⅛@9⅛c; do corn, 10@10⅛c.

HAY—Prairie was dull, and about 50c per ton lower, being freely offered at the reduction. No. 1 timothy was steady, but other qualities were easy. Following are the quotations: No. 1 timothy, $15.50@16.00; No. 2 do, $13.50; mixed, $12.50; upland prairie, $10.00@11.00; No. 1 prairie, $8.50@9.00; slough, $8.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 brls at $1.11 per gallon. F. C. Boyd & Co., of New York, write that "the distillers in the West are less anxious this year to distribute their goods among the smaller dealers in the East, hence our larger houses here are regaining some of their old trade, which for the past few years have been supplied from Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri. The production is about equal to the present demand, and remains as last reported."

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and steady: Green city butchers', 5⅛@6c; green cured, light and heavy, 7⅛c; part cured, 7c; green salted kip, 7⅛c; green calf, 12@12⅛c; flint dry hides, kip and calf, 14@15⅛c; dry salted hides, 12@12⅛c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30@33c.

LUMBER—Was steady under a moderate inquiry from country merchants. Following is the price list:

First and second clear	$40.00@42.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00@37.00
Third clear, thick	38.00@
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	32.00@35.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@19.00
First common siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@25.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	35.00@37.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing	12.00@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@2.00
A shingles	2.75@3.00
Shingles on track	2.50@2.62½

OILS—Carbon was easier, and quotations ¼c lower than Saturday are given. With that exception, values were unchanged and steady. We quote: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12⅛c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 13⅛c; do head-light, 175 deg., 16⅛@17c; extra winter lard oil, $1.08@1.10; No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@75c, turpentine, 45@47c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15c; naphtha, common, 12@13c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was in fair demand and steady owing to limited offerings. Game was in demand to ship, and also choice dressed turkeys. Prairie chickens sold at $6.00@6.25 and quail at $2.00@2.25, and the offerings were scarcely adequate: Chickens, $2.50@3.00; do dressed, 8@10c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 9@12c; ducks, $3.25; do dressed, 11@12c; geese, $7.50@10.00; do dressed, $8.00@9.00; prairie chickens, $5.75@6.00; partridges, $3.75; quail, $2.00@2.25; mallard ducks, $4.00; small do, $1.50. Venison, saddles, 12⅛c; do carcasses, 6@8c.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. No car lots were offered, and there was little inquiry, as retailers are amply supplied. Car lots of Michigan peachblows were quoted at 33@35c.

SEEDS—Were rather quiet but firm. The small lots of clover offered were quickly picked up at better prices. Sales were made at $7.10@7.20. Timothy ranged from $2.15@2.30, and flax from $1.25@1.50. Other seeds were neglected.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady; Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; Canada, do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—The increasing firmness of the tea market noticeable for some time past has culminated in a sharp advance. The extreme low prices lately ruling have called out a materially improved demand, and that fact taken in conjunction with the falling off in importations, has given holders increased confidence, and an advance of 3c per lb is established. The market now seems to be in a strong position, and a further upward movement is anticipated: Gunpowder—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@48c; medium, 48@53c; good do, 53@58c; fine, 58@63c; finest, 63@68c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.10@1.20. Imperial—Common, 32@38c; good do, 38@43c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53; fine, 53@58c; finest, 58@63c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c. Japans—Common, 35@37c; good common, 38@40c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 75@80c. Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 32@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@45c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 55@60c; choicest, 80@85c.

WOOL—Western manufacturers were sending in small orders, and occasionally an order came from the East. Prices were unaltered. Tub-washed, prime, 50@52c; do, poor to good, 44@48c; washed fleece, fine, 38@40c; do, medium, 42@44c; do, coarse, 38@40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@27c; do, medium, 31@33c; do, coarse, 28@30c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 4,000 head. The market opens dull this week, with a tendency to lower prices. There were fully twice as many cattle as there should have been, as the combined demand of shippers, feeders, and local butchers did not reach one-half the number on sale. The position of the Eastern market remains unimproved, and shippers were unwilling operators, except at something off from last week's closing prices. They did not succeed in depressing values to any quotable extent, however, the day's work being done at substantially the closing quotations of last week. There were a few offerings of Christmas beeves, but no sales were effected, and the cattle will probably go East in first hands. Trading was at $2.50@3.50 for poor to good cows; at $2.75@3.75 for stockers; and at $4.00@5.75 for common to extra shipping steers. Only one sale was reported above $5.65.

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
30 fancy steers	1,531	$5.75
111 fancy steers	1,531	5.65
15 fat rough steers	1,506	5.60
30 good steers	1,406	5.35
51 good steers	1,255	5.00
16 good steers	1,228	5.00
34 good steers	1,328	5.85
16 medium steers	1,087	4.90
19 cows	1,115	4.15
20 pony steers	984	4.15
27 medium steers	1,170	4.50
85 medium steers	1,168	4.45
12 medium steers	1,027	4.15
13 butchers' stock	1,208	4.00
17 pony steers	958	4.25
119 Colorado cattle	923	3.65
104 Colorado cattle	813	2.85
103 Colorado cattle	794	3.00
15 butchers' stock	1,295	3.25
23 stockers	852	3.12½
25 cows	940	3.12½
15 cows	923	3.10
10 cows	880	2.90
10 cows	896	3.10
16 cows	800	2.60
16 cows	964	2.65
17 cows	913	3.40
18 cows	970	2.70
29 Texas cattle	840	2.70
8 calves	351	2.75

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 18,500 head. The market had a very quiet opening, and early there were indications of weakness. Indeed, the first sales to packers were at about 5c "off" from Saturday afternoon's prices, but as the day wore away there was increased activity, and the slight decline of the morning was fully regained. Light weights were in small supply, and were firm throughout at an average advance of 5c. Sales were effected at $6.60@7.25—the bulk at $6.90@7.00 for fair to prime packing grades. Shippers paid $6.90@7.25—the latter figure for extra Philadelphia hogs. Everything sold, and the market closed strong.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	390	$7.10	30	284	6.95	62	252	$6.85
42	357	7.10	50	254	6.95	48	190	6.85
45	377	7.10	151	269	6.95	60	294	6.85
100	321	7.10	84	309	6.95	152	289	6.85
30	305	7.10	80	315	6.95	79	282	6.85
61	286	7.10	80	300	6.95	135	301	6.85
148	299	7.05	104	308	6.95	58	273	6.85
52	322	7.00	87	340	6.95	22	269	6.80
102	209	7.00	110	313	6.95	29	270	6.80
45	278	7.00	44	215	6.95	38	282	6.80
116	279	7.00	74	180	6.95	42	273	6.80
52	223	7.00	34	345	6.90	43	280	9.80
31	206	7.00	63	260	6.90	247	292	6.80
20	222	7.00	211	299	7.60	39	278	6.75
35	200	7.00	55	307	6.90	35	275	6.75
53	255	7.00	50	277	6.90	40	258	6.75
39	194	7.00	56	280	6.90	55	275	6.75
42	195	7.00	41	221	6.90	35	265	6.75
49	192	7.00	37	300	6.90	23	280	6.75
47	309	7.00	40	284	6.90	28	273	6.75
48	302	7.00	31	314	6.90	22	278	6.75
257	272	7.00	38	239	6.90	67	280	6.75
40	230	7.00	90	292	6.90	20	250	6.60
69	312	7.00	31	259	6.85	20	215	6.60
47	302	6.95	44	298	6.85	50	319	6.75
99	330	6.95	59	260	6.85	29	308	6.75
27	230	6.95						

SHEEP—Received, 2,900 head. There was an active and steady market for sheep. Both the local and Eastern trade bought on a liberal scale, and the major part of the supply was taken up. We quote poor to medium at $3.75@4.25, and good to choice at $4.50@5.25 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 13.—Beeves—Fresh arrivals 4,330, making 9,960 for the week, against 8,880 last week; quality fair, including several carloads of extra and premium steers from Ohio and Kentucky; market extremely dull; prices no better, quality considered, than Friday, when the decline from the previous Monday was ¼@⅜c; a few selected extra and premium steers at 13@13⅛c, but 12⅛c was the outside figure for strictly prime; common to good native steers ranged at 8⅛@12c; common to fair Texas and Cherokee, 7⅛@8⅛c; a number of car-loads remained unsold.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,400, making 24,310 for the week, against 24,340 last week; quality fair to extra generally; market fairly steady at 5@8c for sheep, and lambs of like quality selling at the same prices; strictly prime to premium lots of sheep, 110 to 150 lbs, at 7@8c; fair to good, 99 to 100 lbs, 6@6⅛c.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 9,890, making 31,630 for the week, against 33,040 last week; live, $7.25@7.50 per 100 lbs, with a car-load of fair corn-fed from Ohio, 196 lbs, at $7.40.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 13.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday morning, 184 cars through and 40 cars of yard stock, or 3,808 head, making for the week ending this day 6,851 head, against 6,341 the week before. There are now about 20 cars on hand for the opening of the market, so far. The run is expected to be light. There has been no business done of any account today, or since Thursday, so no quotations.

Hogs—Receipts for the last four days, 6,490 head, making for the week 20,075 head, against 22,320 the week before. Yorkers, $6.90@7.20; Philadelphias, $7.40@7.65. Receipts, 5,560; total for the week, 12,930, against 11,100 the week before; selling at $4.00@5.50.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.—Hogs—Demand good at full prices; Yorkers, $6.50@6.80; packing, $7.00@7.30.

Cattle—Market dull; choice native steers, $5.00@5.25; good to prime, $4.37½@4.75; good, $3.50@4.25; cows, $2.50@3.50; feeders, $4.25; good to choice Texans, $3.50@4.00; common to fair, $2.75@3.25.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—Hogs—Fair demand; lower rates; common light, $6.50@7.00; fair to food packing, $7.05@7.35; choice heavy, $7.40@7.50. Receipts, 11,630; shipments, none.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool, Dec. 13—11 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 24s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—No. 1, 33s; No. 2, 32s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 90s. Lard, 59s.

Liverpool, Dec. 13—Latest.—Cotton—Demand active and firmer; middling, 7d; Orleans, 7⅛d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation; export, 7,600.

American Corn—32s 9d.

Tallow—43s 6d.

London, Dec. 13.—Consols—Money, 93 13-16; account, 93 15-16.

American Securities—65s, 104; 67s, 109⅛; 10-40s 105; new 5s, 104⅞; New York Central, 96; Erie, 15; preferred, 31.

Sugar—No. 12 D. S., spot, 22⅛@23s; afloat, 22⅛@22s 6d.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000.

Paris, Dec. 13.—Rentes—66f 40c.

Frankfort, Dec. 13.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 99⅛.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans, Dec. 13.—Cotton—Demand good; sales, 8,850 bales; a considerable part of the business at an advance of ⅛@¼c, the market subsequently losing its bouyancy, and closing steady at Saturday's quotations, with a leaning to outside figures; receipts, net, 19,315 bales; gross, 21,829; exports to the Continent, 7,272; to Great Britain, 3,200; stock, 209,960.

Galveston, Dec. 13.—Cotton—Strong; good demand; offerings light; middlings, 12⅛c; net receipts, 5,849 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,319; to the Channel, 1,844; coastwise, 2,036; sales, 2,347.

Savannah, Dec. 13.—Easier; middlings, 12 3-16c; net receipts, 5,843; exports to France, 2,102; coastwise, 3,917; sales, 2,391.

Charleston, Dec. 13.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 12⅛@15 1-6c net; receipts, 3,612 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,800 bales; coastwise, 2,320; sales, 1,500.

Mobile, Dec. 13.—Cotton—Steady; middlings, 12⅛@12⅛c; net receipts, 5,095; exports to the Continent, 1,110; coastwise, 200; to the Channel, 1,010; sales, 2,600.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, Dec. 13.—There was a moderate movement in cotton goods, and large sales of bleached shirtings were made by agents at some concession in prices. Certain makes of Linwood, Whitinsville, and Gold Medal bleached shirtings were reduced in price. Cottonades were rather more active. Plaid prints, robes, and shirtings were in fair request. Woolen goods were quiet. Sprague's fancy prints were jobbing at 11c.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

Cleveland, Dec. 13.—Petroleum firm; standard white (110 test), 9⅛c; Ohio State (150 test) 10⅛c; Michigan test, 13c in car lots for cash.

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 13.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude, $1.63⅛ at Parker's; refined, 12⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 13.—Grain—Wheat—Market dull; strongly in buyers' favor; sales in small parcels of amber State at $1.40. The following quotations are more or less nominal: 99c@$1.02 for rejected spring; $1.02@1.20 for ungraded spring; $1.09@1.10 for November Chicago; $1.11@1.12 for November Milwaukee; No. 2 Chicago nominal; $1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.31@1.34 for No. 1 spring; $1.15@1.33 for new and old winter red Western; $1.16@1.34 for do amber Western; and $1.30@1.50 for white Western. Rye quiet and firm at 88@90c for Western; 90@95c for State, and 90c for Canada in bond. Barley dull and declining. Corn dull; slightly in buyers' favor; sales of 47,000 bu at 73c for old Western mixed in store; 74@74⅛c for do afloat; 74⅛@75c for high mixed, and yellow Western 73⅛c; nominal for old steam mixed and 61@70c for new Western mixed, including no grade at 61c. Oats in fair request without decided change in price; sales of 55,000 bu at 44@49c for mixed Western and State and 46@52 for white Western and State, including 20,000 bu fair to choice No. 2 Chicago at 47⅛@49c.

Provisions—Middles quiet at 10⅛@10⅛c for long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 200 tcs at 13c for prime steam, and 13⅛c for kettle rendered.

Whisky—Market firm; sales of 150 brls at $1.13⅛ per gal.

Groceries—Sugar—Market dull and unchanged; fair to good refining quoted at 8⅛@8⅛c; prime at 8 9-16@8⅛c, and Nos. 10@12 Havanas at 8⅛@8⅛c. Coffee—Market dull and nominal; Rio quoted at 18@20⅛c gold, and Maracaibo at 10⅛@11c in gold. Tea—Market firm; fair demand.

Tallow—Rules firm; in fair request; quoted at 9⅛@10c for good to prime.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

New York, Dec. 13.—Cotton—Market easier; 13 5-16@13⅛c; futures closed weak; sales of 24,000 bales; December, 13 1-16@13 7-32c; January, 13 9-32c; February, 13⅛c; March, 13 11-16@13 23-32c; April, 13 29-32@13 15-16c; May, 14⅛c; June, 14 5-16@14⅜c; July, 14 7-16@14⅛c; August, 14⅛@14 9-16c.

Flour—Market dull; strongly in buyers' favor; receipts, 18,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $4.40@4.70; common to good extra, $4.75@5.40; good to choice, $5.45@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.90@7.40; St. Louis, $5.10@9.00; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, $6.75@7.25; choice to double extra, $7.30@9.50. Rye flour quiet at $4.25@5.40.

Corn-Meal—Unchanged.

Grain—Wheat dull and heavy; only very limited export and home trade inquiry; receipts, 78,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.10@1.18; No. 1 Milwaukee afloat, $1.32; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.22@1.23; do prime old, $1.26; No. 3 do, $1.12; No. 1 Minnesota afloat, $1.31; winter red Western, new, store, $1.27; amber Western State, choice old, $1.40; white Michigan, $1.40@1.52; rejected spring nominally 98c@$1.00; No. 2 Chicago spring not quoted; No. 3 do, $1.09@1.10; No. 1 Minnesota, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan, $1.31@1.33. Rye quiet but firm; Western, 88@90c; State, 90@95c; Canada in bond, 90c. Barley dull but unchanged. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn slightly in buyers' favor, closing with little better feeling; receipts, 34,000 bu; Western mixed old in store, 73c do afloat, 74@74⅛c; high-mixed and yellow Western, 74⅛@75c; Western mixed steam, 75c; mixed and yellow Western, new, 61@69c; Western mixed, new and old, 63@70c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 25,000 bu.

Hay—Firm; shipping, 70c.

Hops—Dull; Eastern and Western, 10@15c; New York State, 11@15c; California, 17@20c.

Groceries—Rio coffee dull and lower; cargoes, 18@20⅛c in gold; jobbing, 18@21⅛c in gold. Sugar—Market dull; nominally unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans quiet and unchanged. Rice unchanged; moderate demand.

Petroleum—Quiet but steady; crude, 7c; refined, 12⅛@12⅛c; cases, 16⅛@21c; naphtha, 9⅛c.

Resin—Market dull; strained, 70@77⅛c.

Spirits Turpentine—Quiet; 37c.

Eggs—Heavy; Western, 28⅛@29⅛c.

Provisions—Pork—Market dull; new mess, $21.50@21.75; February, $20.65. Beef quiet; middles quiet but steady; Western long clear, 10⅛c; city do, 10⅛@11c. Lard—Market easier; prime steam, 13c; January, 13 1-16c.

Butter—Western, 16@25c; State, 23@32c.

Cheese—6@12⅛c.

Whisky—Firm, at $1.18⅛.

The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange to-day decided that barley heretofore known as Canada No. 1 shall be classed as extra Canada henceforth, No. 1 Canada shall be plump, sound, and well cleaned, weighing not less than 48 lbs to the measured bushel, and in color not equal to the extra; No. 2 Canada shall be known as stained, instead of slightly stained.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 13.—Flour—Quiet, but steady; Western superfine, $4.00@4.50; extra, $4.50@5.25; family, $5.25@7.25.

Grain—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red Western, $1.35; Pennsylvania do, $1.36@1.37. Corn quiet; Western mixed, old, 68c; new, 66c. Oats quiet but steady; Western mixed, 38@41c; white Western, 42@45c. Rye quiet but steady at 80@85c.

Hay—Steady; good demand; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $22.00@24.00.

Provisions—Quiet; only local demand. Pork—New, $22.25@22.50. Bulk meats loose and nominal; shoulders, 8c; sides, 10⅛@11c; clear rib fairly active at 11⅛c; shoulders, 8⅛c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 10⅛@11c; clear rib, 13⅛@14c. Hams—15⅛@16c. Lard steady; crude, $13.25; refined, $14.00.

Butter—Demand active and firm; Western extra, 29@30c; firsts, 25@28c.

Petroleum—Market dull; 6⅛@7c for crude; refined, 12⅛c.

Coffee—Very quiet; cargoes, 18⅛@21c; jobbing, 19@22c.

Whisky—Firmer; $1.16⅛@1.17.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.—Cotton—Quiet but steady.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat inactive; No. 2 red winter, $1.42⅛@1.43 cash; $1.45⅛@1.46 January; No. 3 do, $1.28⅛@1.29. Corn steady with fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 41⅛@42⅛c cash; 42⅛c December. Oats inactive, dull, and lower to sell; No. 2, 33c bid cash; 32⅛c bid December and January. Barley steady and firm for best grades; choice to fancy Northern, $1.15@1.30. Rye inactive; 66⅛c bid.

Provisions—Pork market dull; $20.00. Lard do; small sale at $12.15; generally held at $12.25. Bulk-meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 7⅛@7⅛c; sides, 10⅛@10⅛c; clear, 10⅛@10⅛c. Green meats nominally unchanged; shoulders, 7c; sides, 10@10⅛c; clear, 10⅛c. Hams in pickle, 10⅛@11⅛c, according to age and average. Bacon steady and firm; shoulders, 10c; sides, 13@13⅛c.

Whisky—Steady and unchanged; $1.12.

Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 13.—Sugar—Active; common to good common, 5⅛@6⅛c; fair to fully fair, 6⅛@7c; prime, 7@7⅛c; strictly prime to choice, 7⅛@7⅛c; yellow clarified, 8⅛@9c.

Molasses—In good demand; high grades firmer; centrifugal, 25@38c; common, 30@35; good common, 35@38c; fair, 40@42c; prime, 43c; strictly prime to choice, 47@51c.

Flour—Quiet; superfine, $4.00; double, $4.25; treble, $4.50@5.75; choice and family, $6.00@6.50.

Corn-Meal—Dull; $2.85.

Bran—Dull; 97⅛c.

Hay—Dull; inferior, $18.00; prime, $20.00@22.00; choice, $25.00@27.00.

Provisions—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $21.25. Dry salt meats firmer; 8⅛c; 10@10⅛c; 10⅛@11c, as in condition. Bacon dull; nothing doing. Lard quiet; jobbing, tierce, packers, 13c; refined, 13⅛c; keg, 13⅛c. Hams—No choice; inferior, 15@16c.

Coffee—Quiet and lower; ordinary to prime, 18⅛@21c.

Whisky—Dull; rectified, $1.12@1.15.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—Petroleum—Refined, 12⅛@12⅛c; crude, 10⅛@10⅛c.

Seeds—Clover, $11.25@11.75. Timothy, $2.62⅛@2.75. Flax, $1.55@1.60.

Flour—Depressed; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $5.75@6.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.75; high grades, $7.00@8.50.

Grain—Wheat less active; Pennsylvania red, $1.38@1.40; Western do, $1.00@1.20; amber, $1.40@1.43; white, $1.42@1.50. Corn—Old yellow, 71@72c; new, 55@65c; mixed, old, 71c. Oats in better request; very scarce; white, 45@52c; mixed, 40@43c.

Whisky—Steady; Western, $1.16.

Butter—Quiet; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extra, 35c; firsts, 30@32c; Western extra, 30@31c; firsts, 26@28c; rolls, extra, 27@29c; firsts, 25@26c.

Cheese—Nominal; Western fine, 12⅛@13c.

Eggs—Steady; moderate demand; Western fresh, 30@31c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 13.—Flour—Fair and firm.

Grain—Wheat fair and firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.35; No. 3 do, $1.23; No. 1 amber Michigan, $1.28⅛; No. 2 do, $1.14; extra, $1.35; No. 1 amber, $1.18; January, $1.19⅛; February, $1.22; March, $1.24⅛; No. 2 amber, $1.15; January, $1.21⅛; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan elevator red, $1.18; No. 3 red, $1.02; rejected red, 90c. Corn firmer; held higher; mixed new, 50c; December, 49⅛c; low mixed new, 49c⅛; no grade, 55c; new, 47⅛c; damaged, new, 45⅛c. Oats inactive; No. 2 35⅛c; January, 36⅛c; Michigan, 35⅛c.

Dressed Hogs—Steady; moderate demand, at 8⅛c.

Bran—Steady; moderate demand, at $13.00.

Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none.

Shipments—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 13.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.03⅛; No. 2 hard, $1.08⅛; No. 2 Milwaukee, 98c; January, 98⅛c; February, $1.00⅛; No. 3, 83c. Corn scarce; entirely nominal; No. 2, 53@53⅛c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32⅛@32⅛c. Barley higher and in good demand; No. 2, December, $1.08; No. 3, 64⅛c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1, 71⅛c.

Provisions—Quiet; nominally firm. Mess pork, $19.25@19.37⅛. Prime kettle lard, 13@13⅛c; steam, 12⅛@12⅛c. Sweet-pickled hams, 10⅛@11c. Dry-salted shoulders, 6⅛@7c, loose; middles, 10⅛@10⅛c, boxed.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 83,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—Cotton—Steady; more demand; 12⅛c.

Flour—Steady and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady; fair demand; $1.20@1.32. Corn steady and firm; 47@49c. Oats fair and firm; 35@45c. Barley fair and firm; No. 2, $1.19@1.20. Rye quiet and firm; 78@80c.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet and firm; steam held 12⅛c; kettle sold 13⅛@13⅛c. Bulk meats inactive; sales of partly cured shoulders and clear rib 7⅛@10⅛c packed spot; also 8⅛@12⅛c buyer April. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats steady; moderate demand; shoulders, 7⅛@7⅛c; sides, 11⅛c; hams, 10⅛@10⅛c, 15 to 13 average.

Whisky—Active; very firm; holders asking higher prices; sales $1.10 spot; $1.11 for to-morrow.

Butter—Quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 13.—Flour—Steady; small sales; Western superfine, $4.25@4.75; common extras, $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $5.75@7.25; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.50@7.25; Illinois, $6.75@8.50; St. Louis, $7.00@9.00; fancy Minnesota, $8.50@9.25.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow new, 70@75c; old scarce and nominal. Oats in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed and white, 46@50c; rejected do, 41@44c; No. 1 white nominally 54@55c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Dec. 13.—Grain—Wheat dull; sales, 700 bu at $1.03; Milwaukee club, $1.08. Corn dull; car new high-mixed at 60c on track. Oats nominally 38c. Rye nominally 78c. Barley dull and unchanged.

MARINE.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Two vessels arrived here yesterday. The prop De Pere, of Goodrich's Line, from Manistee, with merchandise, and the schr Merchant, from Green Bay, with fish....The schr Mary L. Higgie is being repaired at the South Side dock of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company....The schrs Jennie Mullen, George L. Wren, San Jacinto, and Gen. U. S. Grant, which have been in the hands of a custodian for refusing to pay their city taxes, paid up yesterday, and were consequently released, and the suits against them dismissed....It is stated that the schr Wayne, which has been due for some time, is safe at Cheboygan. She was ashore at Au Sable on the 22d of last month, and in order to get off had to jettison her deckload of lumber. Her cargo is consigned to Mr. R. K. Bickford, in this city....The schr Harvey Bissel, which left Escanaba some time ago, and about the safety of which considerable anxiety has been manifested in this city, is reported to have been seen by tugs off Tawas City on her way to this port....The Canadian gunboat Prince Alfred, which has been laid up in Sarnia Bay for over two years, was sold at auction Saturday to Mr. John Nesbit, of Moore town, for $3,785. Several bids were made by Port Huron parties, none of which cared to go above Mr. Nesbit's bid....The Egyptian, with 40,000 bu wheat from Chicago, schr Pelican, with 30,000 bu wheat from Chicago, and the schr Maumee Valley, with 14,500 bu corn from Toledo, arrived at Erie Thursday....The schr Monterey left Port Dalhousie for Ogdensburg early Saturday morning. She is the last vessel to leave that port this season, all others having laid up....The prop City of Fremont failed to get through Mud Lake, and returned to Sault St. Marie Thursday to lay up. She found the ice a floating mass, about 10 inches thick, subject to the changes of the wind and rendering further efforts dangerous. The crew will go home overland.

THE WINDIATE.

There are as yet no tidings from the Windiate, and the conviction is fast gaining ground that the vessel has been lost with all on board. The Windiate cleared from Milwaukee Nov. 25 with 21,000 bu of wheat, consigned to Preston & Wright, of Buffalo. It is almost impossible that she is still afloat, as there has been no gale or exceedingly cold weather since the 28th of last month, and she probably was lost during that gale. Had any of the crew reached shore, they would probably have given some tidings of their whereabouts before now.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*10:10 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)	7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bGreen Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bMadison & Elroy Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	†9:30 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
bMarquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*7:20 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 95 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p. m.	§8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*7:20 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*8:30 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. †*Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡9:40 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:10 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	9:20 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger	†10:10 p. m.	*7:45 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:35 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:40 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:30 a. m.	*7:35 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§8:40 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:35 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§8:40 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	*8:40 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Depot, Exposition Building. Ticket Office, 121 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:25 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:05 p. m.	7:10 a. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*7:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	*10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*5:15 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. ‡ Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from foot of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible] Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE

THE COUNCIL.

A New Gas Company Let into Chicago.

It Is a Cincinnati Organization which Has the Luck.

The Question of Mr. Goodell's Confirmation Again Postponed.

Ald. Cullerton Objects to the Introduction of Politics in the Council.

The Board of Public Works Submits Its Report on the Court-House.

Draft of an Ordinance to Fix the Pay of Town Collectors.

The Common Council met in regular weekly session last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

After roll-call, the Clerk read the following:

OFFICE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—*To the Mayor and Aldermen, etc.*—GENTLEMEN: In accordance with a resolution adopted by your honorable body on Nov. 15, several meetings have been held with a view toward securing harmony on the part of the city and county architects, in the preparation of a plan for the new City-Hall and Court-House.

These meetings were attended on behalf of the county by the President of the Board of County Commissioners and the Committees on Public Buildings and Public Service of that Board, and on behalf of the city by His Honor the Mayor, the Committee on Public Buildings of your honorable body, and the Board of Public Works.

After finding it impossible to harmonize the plans prepared by the city and county architects, a resolution was adopted directing these gentlemen to prepare a plan jointly, with a new elevation, but adhering as nearly as possible to the plans of the foundation which are in course of construction for the county's portion of the building. The architects agreed to comply with this resolution, but Mr. Tilley, the city's architect, subsequently refused to carry out the agreement, and has not co-operated in the preparation of a new plan. Mr. Egan, architect for the county, has prepared a new plan much more beautiful in design than the one originally presented by him, and it has been approved by the joint meeting, subject to the approval of your honorable body and the Board of County Commissioners, as the changes made will increase the cost of the building from about $2,500,000 to about $3,-500,000. A letter from Mr. Tilley and an opinion of the Law Department in relation thereto are herewith inclosed. Respectfully,

R. PRINDIVILLE,
J. K. THOMPSON,
LOUIS WAHL.

The letter was referred to the Building Committee. As the letter and opinion alluded to have been already published, it is unnecessary to republish them.

The Committee on Gaslights reported in favor of an ordinance reducing the price of gas, which was ordered published.

THE CITY MARSHAL.

The Council then took up the report of the Committee on Police, recommending that R. E. Goodell's nomination as City Marshal be confirmed.

Ald. Stone, of the Fifth Ward, moved that the report be ordered published.

Ald. Fitzgerald thought that the nomination should be voted upon, and either confirmed or rejected at once. The thing had been kept hanging fire in the Council long enough. He moved that the report be concurred in.

Ald. Hildreth thought the office of City Marshal was a most necessary one,—in fact, it was, in his opinion, indispensable to the interests of the city. He hoped the Council would take immediate action in the matter.

Ald. Waterman was not in favor of voting on the matter just then. He did not want to be forced into doing it. He believed in the abolition of the office entirely, because he did not think it was needed. Personally, he was friendly to Mr. Goodell, having known him before he ever became a citizen of Chicago. He thought that if the Council confirmed the appointment, they would find great trouble in getting rid of it subsequently. He hoped no such policy would be pursued.

Ald. Cullerton called up the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Police relative to the office of City Marshal, already published, the former of which favored the abolition of the Marshalship, and the latter of which recommended retaining the office.

Ald. Fitzgerald consented to withdraw his motion to confirm Mr. Goodell in order to have the question of the reports settled.

Ald. Cullerton then moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority.

Ald. Waterman moved to lay the motion on the table, which prevailed,—ayes, 20; noes, 14.

Ald. Warren then moved the adoption of the majority report.

Ald. Cullerton very much regretted that, for the first time during his four years in the Council, party lines appeared to be drawn in the matter of this confirmation. When the Council abolished the Board of Police, the office of Marshal was immediately filled, and there was no question of party in the act. He believed in having men tried by three persons instead of by one. It was too much power to allow one officer to discharge an inferior at pleasure. He was opposed to having all the power vested in a Superintendent and Deputy. A third man was needed to pass upon such cases as might come up. He was sorry that party feeling should creep in to distract their counsels.

Ald. Gunderson said there was no party line in the matter at all. It was a question of dollars and cents. Was the office of Marshal really required? He did not believe it was, and $4,000 a year would be saved by its abolition.

Ald. Fitzgerald said the salary question hardly entered into the matter, when they considered that the Marshal would be a most valuable servant to the city.

Ald. Richardson moved to postpone the subject for one week.

The previous question was called on this motion, and ordered. Ald. Richardson's motion then prevailed by a vote of 18 yeas to 17 nays.

Ald. Cullerton moved to make it the special order for 8:30 o'clock next Monday evening, which was carried.

A NEW GAS COMPANY.

The Committee on Gaslight made a report which contained a communication from the Globe Gaslight Company, offering to furnish and erect lamp-posts, lanterns, frames, and all necessary fixtures for lighting, also materials used for lighting, and men to light and take care of the lamps, for the sum of $44 per lamp per annum,—the hours for lighting and extinguishing being in accordance with the existing gas schedule adopted by the city, the contract to be for 2,000 lamps or more. The following ordinance accompanied the report:

Be it ordained, etc. SECTION 1. That the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make and execute a contract in behalf of the City of Chicago with the Globe Gaslight Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to light certain streets beyond the gas-mains, to be named by the City Council, for the period of five years from the time of the execution of said contract; said contract to provide for, at least, 2,000 lamps, said lamps and posts to be furnished and erected at the sole expense of said Company, and said Company also to furnish, at its expense, all the apparatus and material used in manufacturing the gas, and men to light and take care of the same. *Provided*, the said City of Chicago shall not be put to, nor charged with, any expense whatever beyond the price stipulated to be paid to said Company, the sum of $44 per lamp for the first year of said contract—payments to be made quarterly, or as may be agreed upon by said Company and the city; the price per lamp per annum for the remaining four years to be fixed and established by the City Council each and every year, by order or ordinance, during the first quarter of each fiscal year, not exceeding $44 per lamp per annum, and the price so fixed shall be the price per lamp which said Company shall be entitled to receive for the three ensuing years; said contract shall also provide for the manner of lighting and extinguishing said lamps, and also that wherever the gas-mains shall have been extended to any point where the lamps of said Company shall have been erected, said Company shall, upon the order or direction of the City Council, immediately remove said lamps to such other locality as may be ordered or directed by said Council, and such removal shall be wholly at the expense of the Company.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ald. Cullerton moved the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Waterman hoped the motion would not prevail, and he hoped the gentleman would not consider it a party question. The fact was, the city had not the money to expend. She had [illegible] enough to do as she was, without incurring such expenses.

Ald. Campbell said that the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward were unanimous in favor of a change. They were sick of the existing monopoly. Many places in his district were utterly destitute of gas, because the companies did not consider it worth while to attend to the wants of those who did not dwell in marble-front houses.

Ald. McClory, while he favored the ordinance, did not believe in abusing the gas companies. He moved to postpone the whole matter for one week.

Ald. Quirk hoped the ordinance would be passed. The people were willing to have some new live company, not organized to blackmail the old companies, but for the public good, granted the privilege of laying their mains, so as to get rid of the overcharging and monopoly of the old companies. He hoped the ordinance would be passed there and then, because the concern appeared to be bona fide.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the vote on the passage of the ordinance was put and carried, yeas 32, nays 3,—the Aldermen voting in the negative being McClory, Waterman, and Heath.

An ordinance creating the office of Milk Inspector was taken from the Clerk's table and referred back to the Committee on Markets, who were instructed to report at the next meeting of the Council.

CITY PRINTING.

Ald. Stone, of the Fifth Ward, submitted a resolution providing for the election of a City Printer.

Ald. Richardson offered an ordinance which directed the Comptroller to advertise for bids for the city printing, the award to be given to the lowest bidder, and that the proceedings of the Council be printed in the English language alone.

Ald. Hildreth then offered a resolution which named the *Staats-Zeitung* as the German corporation paper for the term of two years.

All the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Printing.

PAY OF TOWN-COLLECTORS.

The following ordinance was presented by Ald. Heath:

An ordinance to fix the compensation of Town Collectors for the collection of the taxes of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained, etc.*, that the compensation of the Collectors of the Town of South Chicago, North Chicago, and West Chicago, for the collection of all the taxes of the City of Chicago, shall be as follows, to wit: The Collector of the Town of South Chicago shall receive a commission of — per cent on all city taxes collected by said Collector; the Collector of the Town of North Chicago shall receive a commission of — per cent on all city taxes collected by said Collector, and the Collector of the Town of West Chicago shall receive a commission of — per cent on all city taxes collected by said Collector.

SEC. 2. The compensation of the said several Collectors, as specified in the preceding section, shall be all the compensation which the said Collectors shall be entitled to receive from the City of Chicago for the collection of city taxes, and shall include all the expense of collecting the same, and all the expense of the offices of said Collectors, respectively, in or about the collection of city taxes.

SEC. 3. Each of the said Town Collectors shall, as often and at such times as may be demanded by the City Treasurer of the City of Chicago, pay over to said Treasurer all city taxes which may have been collected by such Collectors up to the time of such demand, and shall, with or without demand by said City Treasurer, settle with and pay over to such Treasurer, as often as once in two weeks, from the time of the delivery of the warrant to said Town Collector, all such taxes as the said Collector shall then have collected, until the whole tax collected shall have been paid over to said City Treasurer.

SEC. 4. The said several Town Collectors shall, at the end of every thirty days from the time of the delivery of the warrants to them respectively, render to the City Comptroller of the City of Chicago a full and complete statement, in writing, of all city taxes by them collected up to the time of making said statement, and shall also, at the time of making such statement, pay over to the City Treasurer all such taxes as may be shown by said statement to have been collected, and which shall not have been previously paid over to said Treasurer.

SEC. 5. Each of the said Town Collectors shall at or before the time fixed by law for paying over and making final settlement for State and county taxes, collected by him, make a final settlement with the City Treasurer for the amount of city taxes charged in the book of said Collector.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to make out in proper form and deliver to the Town Collectors, respectively, duplicate receipts for all taxes which shall be paid by them to said City Treasurer.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Clarke, of the Fifth, presented a petition, signed by Joseph Vansteenburg, asking permission to construct a dock or pier, to connect with the shore of Lake Michigan, south of the south line of Randolph street at the points designated in the Illinois Central Railroad Company's diagram. The object is to test the honesty of the Company in bidding for the Lake-Front, without the riparian rights.

Referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

A resolution by Ald. Hildreth, granting an additional appropriation of $20,000, for street-cleaning purposes, was passed.

Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

JACKSON GRIMSHAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 13.—The death of the Hon. Jackson Grimshaw, a prominent lawyer of this city, occurred to-day. Mr. Grimshaw removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1843, locating in Pittsfield, Pike County. He subsequently came to Quincy, and became associated in practice with Judge Archibald Williams, the firm being at one time famous in Illinois jurisprudence. Col. Grimshaw's father was an author of celebrity, the writer of many school-books, one of the first histories of the United States used in the schools being of his production. In 1865 Mr. Grimshaw was appointed by President Lincoln Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, which post he held till 1869. He was an active friend of Lincoln, Yates, and other prominent men of the day. He carried in 1861 dispatches to Washington from Gov. Yates of the capture of arms at the St. Louis arsenal, walking from Annapolis to Washington and giving the first intelligence at the National Capitol that Illinois and the West were for the Union.

HUMILIATING, IF TRUE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The seizure of Marshal Packard's office by J. S. Barrett, reported by special dispatch from Washington in a Western paper of the 11th, is untrue. Barrett, the alleged seizing official, is reported in town, but hiding from police. Two years ago he was posted by the Associated Press for falsely pretending he was one of its agents, and last year was twice chastised here for vile practices. Although a notorious confidence man, he seems lately to have become an employe of the Attorney-General.

THE ST. LOUIS MAYORALTY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—Judge Wickham, of the Circuit Court, to-day dissolved the injunction granted last May restraining City Register Walsh from delivering the ballot-boxes to the City Council, and dismissed the bill. This places the contest of Harry Overstolz against James H. Britton, for Mayor, back into the City Council, and that body will doubtless proceed with the contest, and decide which of these two gentlemen was elected Mayor at the special election last May.

OHIO AND THE CENTENNIAL.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.—A special committee of the Ohio Legislature, on education, appointed to prepare for the exposition of Ohio educational matters at the Centennial, have been in session here for several days. They decided to ask the General Assembly for an appropriation of $7,400 to enable them to carry out their plans.

THE PEORIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 13.—The Governor and State officers go to-morrow to Peoria to be present at the formal opening of the Board of Trade in the new Chamber of Commerce building there on Wednesday.

An Equine Funeral.

A gray horse, which in a lifetime of 28 years had traveled with a circus, been mortgaged four times, served in the Rebellion, and had been less gloriously useful in his old age at farm-work, died recently at Oconto, Wis. His name was Robinson Crusoe, and he was called Bob for short by familiar acquaintances. His owner had a coffin made of black walnut, handsomely finished, and bearing a plate inscribed with the name and age. A funeral was attended by 200 villagers. After a speech laudatory of the dead horse, a procession was formed like this:

Band of Music.
Coffin on a Truck drawn by Six Horses.
Bob's Mate, heavily Draped with Crape.
Mourners Afoot.

The route to the grave was through the main street of the village. A halt was made to allow a photographer to make a picture of the pageant. At the grave there was a discussion as to whether the coffin, which was shaped to hold the animal, should be buried on the side or standing up edgewise. Some argued that the horse should lie on his back, just like a human corpse; others that he should be left in a standing attitude, as in life; and a third party held that he ought to repose on his side. The owner, who had intended no burlesque, decided to bury his favorite in the latter way; and to this strange funeral ended decorously.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican Judicial Convention.

An Unsuccessful Effort to Adjourn Without Doing Anything.

Messsrs. Thomas Dent and H. B. Hurd Put in Nomination.

The Latter Carries the Day—His Speech of Acceptance.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF H. B. HURD.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the vacant Judgeship in the Supreme Court was held at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets, yesterday afternoon. There was quite a large attendance of delegates and local politicians. Owing to the exertions of the Chairman and Col. Hough, the proceedings were made interesting and enjoyable. The latter, who was feeling unusually happy, managed to infuse some of his jollity into the Convention, and the Chairman's efforts to facilitate business at times furnished the gathering with food for good humor. Had it not been for the efforts of these gentlemen the Convention would have been insufferably dull and prosaic. Among the more prominent Cook County men present were John H. Clough, George M. Bogue, Arthur Dixon, Gen. O. L. Mann, Col. Ricaby, Ald. Cleveland, Phil Hoyne, the Hon. James P. Root, Capt. Harrington, ex-Ald. Sherwood, J. S. Cooper, John C. Atwater, Murry Nelson, E. A. Lynn, A. M. Pence, S. K. Dow, Kirk Hawes, John Hunter, Eugene A. Sittig, D. J. Lyon, W. E. Aldrich, Ald. D. Clark, A. Mitchell, S. M. Moore, C. M. Henderson, Willard Woodard, and Col. Stephens.

The meeting was called to order by ex-Ald. Sherwood.

On motion of Senator Woodward

THE HON. H. SNAPP,

of Will County, was elected Chairman.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Snapp said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, accept my hearty thanks for the great honor you have done me in electing me to preside over your deliberations. We meet to-day to perform a very important duty,—to put in nomination a candidate for the high and important position of Judge of the Supreme Court for this district. I am not ashamed to avow on this occasion that I am a Republican. [Cheers.] We assemble to-day as Republicans, and not as Democrats, and we sacrifice nothing by admitting it, for, although this is a Judicial Convention, and although there is a cry to keep party and politics from the Bench, it will be impossible to exclude politics until men cease to be men, or until the organization of our Government is entirely different from what it is. [Applause.] So long as such offices are elective will politics enter into them. I don't want to detain you with a lengthy speech. I trust that, when we put a Republican in nomination, the Republicans of all the counties will bury whatever prejudices they may have had previous to the final result of this Convention, and go to the polls as one man to elect that candidate for this high and responsible position. [Applause.] You cannot keep politics out of anything in this country, and, therefore, let us by all means put in nomination a man with whom we can go before the public with confidence. Gentlemen, whatever may betide men, the last resort in this State and in the United States is the judiciary; it is our last resort and hope. Do not let us permit ourselves on any occasion to entertain the sentiment that we should keep politics from the Bench, but let us be men and stand up and face the music. [Applause.] Whenever men stand up and ask us to vote for an independent candidate, let us tell them we are Republicans and calculate to stand by our colors, and let us put a Republican on the Supreme Bench of this State because he is a Republican.

On motion of Arthur Dixon, John Lyle King was elected Secretary of the Convention.

CREDENTIALS.

Col. Ricaby moved that the roll of delegates be called, and that they take their seats with their respective delegations.

Col. Hough moved as an amendment that a Committee on Credentials be appointed, one from each county and each division of the city.

The amendment was accepted and carried, and the Committee was appointed as follows: R. M. Hough, DuPage; Arthur Dixon, Willard Woodard, E. A. Sittig, H. M. Singer, and R. S. Williamson, Cook; W. A. James, Lake; A. A. Marshall, Will; and J. E. Labrie, Kankakee.

THE DELEGATES.

After a short absence the Committee reported the delegates present. Those from Cook County have already been published; the others were:

Will—A. A. Marshall, D. Dibell, George Gaylord, James Goodspeed, Dr. L. C. Mitchell, E. H. Willard, H. Snapp, L. H. Goodrich, G. M. Radcliffe, E. C. Hagar, Horace Weeks.

DuPage—H. F. Vallette, Albert H. Gary, Col. R. M. Hough, Hon. James F. Claflin, L. C. Clark, S. P. Sedgwick.

Lake—Hon. W. A. James, W. H. Ferry, Homer Cook, Charles A. Partridge, Charles R. Steele, W. H. King, M. L. Earle, Robert Easton.

Kankakee—Charles R. Starr, J. Joiner, J. E. Labrie.

The report was adopted.

Col. Hough stated that some of the delegations were incomplete, and moved that those present for the different wards, Commissioner districts, and counties cast the entire vote. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Murry Nelson, the delegates then arranged themselves in proper order on the floor.

These preliminaries having been attended to, Col. Hough moved to proceed to nominations, and to cast an informal ballot.

AN UNTOLD TALE.

Mr. Bisbee—I wish to move, as an amendment, that we now adjourn. It is well known, Mr. Chairman, that the objects of this meeting have ——

The Chairman—Talk is out of order on such a motion.

Mr. Bisbee—Well, I move that we now adjourn [cries of "No," "No"].

The Chairman—There is no second to the motion. The motion of the gentleman from Du Page to proceed to nominations and take an informal ballot is in order.

Mr. Bisbee, however, pressed his motion to a vote, when it was voted down by a loud chorus of "noes."

MR. MURRY NELSON—

I have an amendment to offer. I move that this Republican Convention deems it inexpedient at this time to make a nomination for this office. I make this motion for these reasons——

Mr. Woodward—I rise to a point of order. This amendment is not germane to the original proposition.

The Chairman—The point is well taken.

Mr. Nelson—I shall appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Chairman—Very well, sir.

Mr. Nelson—I insist that my motion is germane, and, if it is carried, it defeats the other motion.

Col. Hough (who advanced in front of the Chairman's table) interrupted the speaker with: "When the Chairman has decided a gentleman out of order, it is his business to sit down." [Laughter.]

The Chairman—Mr. Nelson appealed from the decision of the Chair, and that appeal is now before the house. [Cries of "question".]

MR. NELSON EXPLAINS.

Mr. Nelson—I ask the unanimous consent of the house to say a word. I do not want to be misunderstood or to create any wrong impression. I have in my mind a clear conviction——

Col. Hough again came forward to interrupt amid cries of "sit down." He paid no attention, and addressed the Chair as follows: "I will make you my statement clear and distinct. You have decided that my motion shall be put, and this gentleman now gets up to speak when he has been ruled out of order."

The Chairman—You are out of order. [Laughter.]

This rebuff settled Col. Hough temporarily, and he retired to a back seat for a while.

Mr. Nelson (proceeding)—It was thought best at the last Convention that we should make no nominations for Judges. I differed from that opinion at that time, but was overruled, and that action seemed to be best. It has been concurred in——

Mr. Hough came forward again, and called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Nelson said he wanted to call attention to——

Col. Hough objected to anything of the sort.

The Chairman—We must have order, gentlemen.

Col. Hough—What is the gentleman discussing?

The Chairman—It is not, with all due deference, my province to tell you

A Delegate—The gentleman is speaking with the unanimous consent of the house.

Col. Hough—Then he is taking charge of the house, is he? Well, go on and make your talk. [Laughter.]

Mr. Nelson (continuing)—It occurs to my mind that that policy is just as good to-day as it was then. We are going along very nicely under the prestige of success, and it seems to me

DANGEROUS AND UNSAFE

for us to jeopardize our position at the present time. Furthermore, this Convention was called after a great deal of consideration and hesitation, and a great sentiment was expressed against it. It was then simply called to decide between two candidates—Mr. Van Higgins and Mr. Hurd. That difficulty has passed away now, and there is really no need for the Convention. The other party have concluded to make no nomination, and I insist that it is not policy for us to proceed to nominate a party candidate, or that any partisanship should be encouraged or indulged in this campaign.

Col. Hough, who had been very uneasy during this speech, wanted consent of the House to reply, but this boon was denied him.

Some more discussion followed on questions of privileges and points of order, and Mr. Nelson eventually withdrew his appeal. The motion was then put and carried.

THOMAS DENT NOMINATED.

Col. Ricaby then rose and said: "It is now in order, I suppose, to nominate a candidate for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. It is exceedingly important that we get a man who is eminently qualified for the position,—one who has some elements of popularity as well as ability. It is also important that we conduct ourselves in such a manner as not to lose the fruits of the victory which Cook County has just won. It is important that we have a man whose character is clear, who will not only not stain the judicial ermine, but who will honor it. I have in my mind such a man, a member of the Bar of Chicago; and I claim, and think my friends from the country will concede, that Cook County is entitled to the nomination. The Judge who has vacated the seat was from Cook County, and there are interests in Cook County which are more familiar to Cook-County lawyers than they are to gentlemen from the country, no matter what legal ability they may possess. I do not desire, Mr. Chairman, to present a man upon partisan grounds, but I recognize the fact, and believe it will be conceded by the Bar of Cook County, that there are gentlemen at the Bar who have been Republicans who are as well qualified to occupy a position on that Bench as the Democratic members of the Bar. I want no man with crotchets or with one idea; I want a broad-minded man,—not one who relies exclusively upon precedents in adjudicating cases, but who understands the elementary principles of the common law. The man whom I desire to present is of unblemished character, and is one of the ornaments of the Bar of this county. He is known throughout the State, not as a politican, but as an eminent lawyer. I present the name of Thomas Dent. [Loud applause.]

COL. HOUGH

seconded the nomination with the greatest pleasure. He took exception, however, to some of the remarks of the previous speaker. The Judge did not sit over Cook County alone, but over the entire State; and when any question came before the Court he did not know Cook County; if he did, he ought not to be there. But, concluded Col. Hough, I believe the nominee is a pure man, who has never mixed in politics, a sound lawyer, and a man who would hang me if necessary just as soon as he would you, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.]

The Chairman—A little quicker, may be. [Great laughter.]

Col. Hough proceeded to show that a citizen has no protection except through the Courts, and contended that the judicial ermine should not be brought into politics.

H. B. HURD.

Col. Vallette—In behalf of five of the six delegates of Du Page County, I beg to place in nomination the Hon. H. B. Hurd.

Mr. Dow, in seconding the nomination, said: Mr. Hurd has been a member of the Chicago Bar for twenty-five years, and actively connected with the practice of law. Perhaps I shall not do injustice to any other member of the Bar when I say he is as familiar with the peculiar practice in Illinois and with the statutes of Illinois as any other gentleman of the legal profession. It has been my fortune to know Mr. Hurd for twenty years, and I take great pleasure in stating to this Convention that no more honorable man is connected with our profession here. No more faithful student of law lives among us than H. B. Hurd. He is a man who, by his industry and care, has so provided for himself that he is entirely able to take this honorable and important position for the salary and the honor, without any grumbling or complaint. I understand from the friends of Mr. Hurd that he is not only willing to accept this position, but that he is anxious to take it; and, in my judgment, the high position of the Supreme Bench of the State of Illinois will not be lowered by any act of Mr. Hurd's if he is placed there, but, on the other hand, it will be his pride, and certainly he has the ability, to raise this position still a little higher, which we lawyers of Illinois are all so jealous of, and have so much pride in. Mr. Hurd for the last four or five years has devoted much of his time to the revising of the statutes of the State, and in my opinion no man is so well posted as to the State law as he. He is a thoroughly read student. As those who have associated with him in practice know, he loves his profession, and has made it his life-study. Furthermore, he is no one-idead man, but a man who seeks to be governed by principle and the lights about him. He has no specialty of any kind, and in my judgment he will be an honor to the Bench and to our profession. [Applause.]

Senator Thompson—If nominations are ended, I move that the Secretary call the different wards, County-Commissioner districts, and counties outside of Cook, and that the Chairmen of delegations announce the vote of their various wards and districts.

This motion prevailed, and

THE INFORMAL BALLOT

was taken. It resulted as follows:

	Hurd.	Dent.
Cook County	37	43
DuPage	4	2
Will	6	5
Kankakee	3	0
Lake	8	0
Total	58	50

Owing to a misunderstanding, the Chairman of the Kankakee delegation only cast the votes for the number of delegates present.

On motion

A FORMAL BALLOT

was then taken in the same manner, with the following result:

	Hurd.	Dent.
Cook County	37	43
DuPage	3	3
Will	7	4
Kankakee	8	0
Lake	8	0
Total	63	50

During the progress of this ballot Mr. Aldrich, of the Fourth Ward delegation, wanted to explain their vote, but the Chairman shut down on such explanation as unparliamentary.

As soon as the formal ballot was announced, Col. Ricaby said: Inasmuch as I moved the nomination of Mr. Dent, which I did in the very best feeling, and without any kind of disrespect to Mr. Hurd, whom I esteem as a gentleman of culture, and an accomplished lawyer, I now take pleasure in moving that Mr. Hurd be made the unanimous choice of the Convention. I know, Mr. Chairman, that there is not a gentleman here who supported Mr. Dent who will not heartily, freely, and honestly give the same support to Mr. Hurd at the polls as they would have given the former gentleman. I believe in always having our contests in convention, and that when a man is nominated he ought to receive the undivided support not only of the Convention, but of the party which that Convention represents. As I said before, I don't care anything about a man's politics upon the Bench, but I believe we have competent, able, and honest Republicans at the Bar, and I know of no reason why they should be excluded from the Bench because they are Republicans. All I have to say now is that Mr. Hurd will receive as hearty a support from me as Mr. Dent would have received, and I think that will be the rule with Republicans generally.

Col. Hough wanted to put in his oar again, but he was greeted with loud cries of "Question." He maintained his stand, however, and lectured the Convention for treating him in that way. He then supported the resolution, turning round and repeating his sentences to give emphasis, much to the diversion of the meeting. The cries of "Question" were renewed at every pause, but Mr. Hough evaded them in various and novel ways, at one time asking the delegates if they were anxious to take a drink, at another advising them in a paternal manner to go, winding up with an offer to tell them a story. The Colonel ran down in course of time, and business proceeded.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the following were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Hurd and inform him of his nomination: Messrs. Ricaby, W. A. James, James Goodspeed, R. M. Hough, and J. E. Labue.

While this Committee were absent, Gen. Mann moved that a committee of twelve be appointed to act as a Central Committee for the Seventh Judicial District,—two members from each division of the city, two from Will County, and one each from the other counties. Carried.

MR. HURD ACCEPTS.

The Hon. H. B. Hurd was then escorted to the front, and was introduced, amid loud cheers, by Col. Ricaby. He spoke as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you sincerely for the honor you have bestowed upon me in nominating me as Republican candidate for the vacant Judgeship. The office of Judge of the Supreme Court in this State is the highest and most honorable judicial office in the State. Its duties involve great responsibility, and constant, untiring diligence. It has been said that the person who should fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial Circuit should be acquainted with the commercial and other interests of this great metropolis. I think that it is a true view when the other counties in this district have conceded that to Chicago. I have resided in Chicago the whole of my life. Thirty years ago next January I was a printer-boy on the opposite corner. I have studied my profession in this city, and I have practiced it for twenty-seven years, except that the time that I was engaged in revising and editing the statutes of the State may be left out of that general record. I have seen this city grow from a city of 12,000 inhabitants to its present magnitude. I have watched its progress; I have taken great interest in all its interests. My property is here; my children were born here; and I feel a pride in Chicago. I feel a pride in the State of Illinois, and it shall ever be my pleasure to do everything that I can to build it up and make it great. [Applause.] I hope that I may be spared to see the day when it shall be the first city in the United States. I believe that if I am spared a reasonable number of years I shall see that. It is wonderful what progress we have made in the past thirty years. When I came here there were no railroads in the State of Illinois, except one,—a short one down in the southern part. All this great system of railroads has been built up in that time. Our manufactories were but very few. Now we are becoming the great manufacturing depot of the Northwest. I expect we will become the great distributing point of this country. Chicago is the agricultural centre, and I think it is a truism that the agricultural centre of a country becomes its commercial and money centre. Gentlemen, if you shall elect me to this office, I shall endeavor to perform the duties that pertain to it to the very best of my ability. Thanking you again for the honor you have bestowed upon me, I shall ask you to enter heartily into the work, and I think I may say that the Republican party will not fail to be successful.

The following was announced as

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

under Gen. Mann's motion: West Division of Chicago, M. M. Miller, H. L. Bisbee; South Division, Arthur Dixon, R. W. Ricaby; North Division, A. M. Pence, R. S. Williams; DuPage County, Col. Vallette: Lake, the Hon. W. A. James; Will, A. Weeks, D. Dibell; Kankakee, J. E. Sabine.

The Convention then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13.—In caucus, this morning, three ballots were taken for a United States Senator, without any result.

BOSTON CITY POLITICS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The Citizens' ticket, nominated to-day, has Samuel C. Cobb for Mayor, and eight Republican and four Democratic Aldermen. It is the same as bolting the Republican ticket.

BISHOP SIMPSON SPEAKS

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Bishop Simpson has denied the statement that he had expressed an opinion on the subject of a third term. He deprecates any attempt to connect the church with political nominations or elections.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Mary Leigh" was a favorite play in Chicago ten years ago. The story must be familiar to a large number of playgoers. At the rising of the curtain the heroine appears as a happy wife in a happy home. She soon learns that a first husband whom she supposed dead is alive. He persecutes her and extorts money. Her sister-in-law is partially informed of her early history, and mistakes misfortune for guilt. She prepares to leave her husband and children. Then it is discovered that the first husband, who married her in order to obtain possession of her little property and immediately deserted her, had a wife living at the time. *Mary Leigh* and her true husband are reunited, all is forgiven, and the curtain falls the last time on a happy family group. *Mr. Leigh*, the husband and father, is a noble-hearted, simple-minded genius. He does not suspect his wife, and he will not believe her guilty, even when the proofs against her seem to be overwhelming. Another important character in the play is *Mrs. Bolton Jones*, whose meddling interference in the affairs of the *Leighs* is the immediate cause of all the misunderstanding and misery. It will be seen that the thread of the play is slight. It is always strung to the full tension it will bear. At times it is in danger of breaking altogether. The interest of the audience in the action also falls, now and then, into a precarious condition. The fault is more with the actors, perhaps, than with the play. The company is not accustomed to producing melodramas of this description, and we cannot say that its success last night was enough to encourage it to persevere. The performance was generally lifeless and mechanical. Miss Howard and Mrs. Stoneall alone gave pleasing personations. The latter in particular deserves credit for very clever acting. She represented the officious, impertinent, malapert *Mrs. Bolton Jones* to the life, throwing into the part more life than the other characters combined could exhibit.

NOTES.

The California Minstrels were greeted last night by an audience which was only limited by the capacity of Hooley's Theatre. Rickey and Barney, the delineators of Irish life and character, made their first appearance and met with an enthusiastic reception. They seem to be all that the managers have claimed for them. The Reynolds Brothers also were greeted with much applause. Since their last appearance they have learned many new and good things. Arlington, Cotton, and Rice were, as ever, perfectly satisfactory.

The benefit to Mr. C. A. McManus at Col. Wood's Museum last night must have netted a handsome sum, though not so large a one as he deserved. The entertainment was, as it promised to be, highly satisfactory. The play of the evening, "Camilla's Husband," will be continued two nights more. It has greater merits than anything which has been given at the Museum for some weeks. It should meet with a generous appreciation at the hands of the people.

The Kelly & Leon Minstrels continue to give their fine bill of minstrelsy and mock-opera at the New Chicago Theatre. A reduction in prices has brought them much better fortunes than they encountered during the first weeks of their engagement. These minstrels have a distinct character and a distinct class of patrons of their own. Cool Burgess, as the representative of the plantation darky, has no superior in the profession, and the two principals of the troupe in their particular specialties have not even any rivals.

The Adelphi continues to be the resort of those who love a variety show, beer, and tobacco. Prof. Davis and his dogs, Joe Gulick, the improvisatore, and other attractions, are nightly offered. The bill concludes with an Irish play, "Rory of the Hills," with Messrs. Melville and Fitzgerald in the cast.

THE HON. W. H. PARSONS.

"Patience is the hammer that drives genius home,"—such was the simile used by the Hon. William Parsons in his lecture in the Star Course at Plymouth Church last evening in illustrating the characteristics of the great inventor, George Stephenson. The lecturer proceeded to give a very interesting and eloquent biographical account of Stephenson's early struggles with poverty on the one hand, and intolerance on the other while perfecting and bringing into use the steam locomotive. Born of humble parents, reared among ignorant and uncouth miners, he developed even in youth the qualities of immense perseverance and quick insight which are so rarely found united. He began life as a trapper in a coal-mine, earning about 5 cents a day, and distinguished himself among his fellow-workers by descending into a burning mine, when all others were afraid, for the purpose of rescuing human lives. At 18 years he had advanced to the post of controller of the engine which stood at the mouth of the pit, and here he showed his inventive faculties by taking the machine apart and making improvements upon it. In addition to his work, he yet found time to help other people. He mended windows, made shoes, and to-day the old miners of his place say that no jackets were ever so comfortable as those which Geordie made for them.

Various rude attempts at railways had been made before Stephenson began to experiment. Years of hard economy had enabled him to save about $4,000, and the whole of this capital he sunk in producing his first engine, which proved an utter failure. Not discouraged, he mortgaged his house, and at last invented the locomotive in use to this day, the chief feature of which was that the steam-blast was forced through the smoke-stack, causing the puff which is now so familiar to civilized ears.

Not satisfied with one great invention, Stephenson went to work to make a miner's lamp which should be safe. The frequency of accidents caused by the ignition of carbureted hydrogen in the mines was at that time alarming. Sir Humphrey Davy being called upon just about the same period to bring science to bear upon the subject, discovered that flame imprisoned in a wire-screen could not escape, and upon that basis constructed the Davy lamp. Two months previously, Stephenson, without the aid of science, or books, or learning, worked out the same result, and invented the Geordie lamp.

A Quaker named Edward Pease was the first man to recognize the importance of the locomotive, and engaged Stephenson to build a short railway from his mine to a seaport.

The reason why the present gauge of railroads the world over is exactly 4 feet 8½ inches is as follows: The first width of the rails was fixed at 4 feet 6 inches. Afterwards, when coal was sold by the ton, it was decided to enlarge the width to 4 feet 8 inches, and the first road was so constructed. It happened, however, that, when the first cars were brought on, it was found that they were a trifle too wide. Stephenson, being consulted, immediately decided with ready wit that it would be easier to widen the rails than to alter the position of the wheels. Accordingly a half-inch was added, and to this day the size remains the same.

The lecturer detailed the obstacles with which the inventor was met by the public and by Parliament in starting the first railway. He closed with a glowing eulogium upon America, which had profited more than any country by the locomotive. His entire address was attentively listened to and frequently applauded by the audience, which was smaller than the merits of the entertainment deserved.

Stokes.

An exchange says that Edward A. Stokes, who shot Fisk, has been for the last two months confined to his bed in the hospital of Sing Sing with asthma and chills and fever, contracted in the prison. His constitution appears much broken, his hair is almost white, and his form is bent and attenuated. His term of imprisonment, by a stretch of the law, will expire next September, but his counsel claim that it should end by the 6th of January.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking, or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking-cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than Catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing, and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied *warm* with *Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche*—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected to all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed.

These medicines are sold by druggists.

TOILET GOODS.

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J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANE—SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. PRIZE MEDALS, LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

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Sole Agents in New York, ARNOLD & McNARY. "The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK."

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"THE HARRIS,"

Time-tried and thoroughly-tested, elegant in design, superb in workmanship, faultless in fit. Leave your measure with

HARRIS & COBB,
171 South Clark-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas—Now open. The most delightful climate in the world. Steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days, and make the trip in two days. For particulars Address JAS. LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, N. Y.

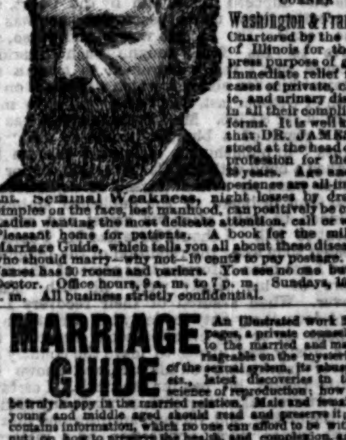
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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
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Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MEDICAL CARDS.



DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital,

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Washington & Franklin

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; also how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 125 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. LITTLE

Thirty years' London Hospital practice, cures private diseases immediately, without mercury; also LOST MANHOOD, nervous debility, caused by errors of youth. The young and old are quickly restored to manly vigor. Strangers should call or write. One interview is quite sufficient. Office strictly private. No. 133 West Madison-st.

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177 South Clark-st., Chicago. The oldest institution in the United States chartered expressly for the cure of Private, Chronic, and Special Diseases of both sexes. A staff of eminent Professors in attendance. Consultation personally or by letter free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2,296, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE,

Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1875.

Great success of the mammoth double company! The people's play-house! The popular resort of the city!

Walters & Morton. Angie Schott. Tillie Antonio. Marie Antonio. Nell West. Joe Gulick.	LADIES' NIGHT THURSDAY.	Empire Children. Davis & Dogs. The Great Pholtis. Hurley & Marr. Andy & Annie Hughes.

The thrilling Irish drama,

RORY OF THE HILLS!

with Melville, Fitzgerald, and Millie Sackett in the cast.

Look at the prices: 15, 25, 50, and 75, secured! Ladies' and Children's Matinee Wednesday.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last week of the favorite artiste,

MISS MAY HOWARD!

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Nights, and Saturday Matinee, Boucicault's great drama, HUNTED DOWN. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, THE NEW MAGDALEN.

Monday Next—The great comic actors and vocalists BAKER & FARRON in their new specialty, HEINRICH AND HETTIE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.................LESSEES

Monday, Dec. 13, first appearance of the great Irish Comedy-Sketch Authors and Artists,

RICKEY & BARNEY

In two of their Greatest Specialties.

THE FAMOUS

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS

In an unequaled bill of Ethiopian Sketches. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Admission to Matinees, 25 and 50 cents.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, EVERY EVENING and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

COOL BURGESS In New Acts, etc.

THE ONLY LEON In New Specialties.

Great Success of GALATEA.

Friday evening, Dec. 17—Benefit of Mr. J. H. SURRIDGE.

Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Balcony Secured, 35 cts. Matinees, 25 and 50 cts.

FARWELL HALL.

Lakeside Entertainment, No. 5

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, Chicago's Greatest Favorite,

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

Admission, $1, including Reserved Seat. Tickets for sale at the hall on Monday and Tuesday.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH

FESTIVAL, Evenings of Dec. 15 and 17. Fancy-Work, Decorations and Flowers, and a Centennial Department containing many of the most valuable historical relics in the country. Admission to all departments, 50 cents; children, half-price. Tickets with Jansen, McClurg & Co., Rockwood Bros., 102 North Clark-st., and at the door. Friday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock, Prices reduced one-half.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TUESDAY MATINEE, CAMILLE; Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, CAMILLA'S HUSBAND and STAGE STRUCK; or, ACTING ON THE BRAIN; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Benefit for the Hospital for Women and Children.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY at 2 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. Entire change of bill to-night.

FARWELL HALL.

BLACK HILLS.

American Wonderland and the New Eldorado.

Illustrated Lecture by Judge H. N. MAGUIRE, Saturday evening, Dec. 18. Admission, 25 cents.

MILLINERY.

124 STATE-ST.

RICH, CHOICE, AND ELEGANT

Millinery Goods!

POPULAR PRICES,

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Two Doors North of Madison.

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FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

CLOTHING

Slightly Damaged by Water.

$100,000 worth of Clothing, slightly damaged by water at the late fire of Anderson, Stewart & Co., New York, to be sold at appraiser's value, which is 40 per cent below cost,

At 168 South Clark-st., Chicago.

This stock must positively be closed out in 30 days.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

The Registered Construction Bonds of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, standing on the books of said Company, in the following names, to-wit: E. E. Atwater, W. M. Anthony, Alex. Brown, J. A. Brown, Jr., E. Bowen, Geo. Brown, Sarah A. Brown, John N. Brown, J. Beecher, D. P. Bacon, Jas. K. Burtis, O. Bronson, C. O. Brewster, Wm. Brown, M. C. Barker, Isabella Brown, G. S. Brown and others, E. Blackman, E. Bringhurst, Jane S. Brown, C. E. Bill, Jr., F. Bronson, S. B. Cobb, T. P. Code, Mary O. Chase, Benj. Carver, G. B. Carhart, F. B. Cooley, M. J. Caldwell, estate of W. J. Caner, J. C. Dawson, H. T. Dickey, C. D. Dickey, J. H. Dunham, Thos. S. Dixon, Alice Eaton, E. Frankenthal, S. B. Freeman, Fidelity, Ins. T. & S. Deposit Co., W. H. Graham, G. A. Greenway, J. H. Hubbell, E. Hoffman, H. Hunnewell, Trustee, E. H. Hadduck, B. Ingham, W. W. Keen, Sarah B. Keen, S. D. Keen, C. B. Keen, M. B. Keen, Guardian, T. H. Kertley, H. S. Kellogg, J. S. Lambert, M. A. Leavitt, C. H. Malcom, Henry Meigs, F. Marquand, J. S. Mason, N. H. Morrison, M. B. Mitchell, G. S. Mitchell, H. H. Magie, Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company, W. L. Newberry, J. B. Newberry, George Nugent, P. F. W. Peck, M. K. Peck, F. W. Peck, A. M. Quandale, C. J. Russell, George Smith & Co., Israel Sheldon, H. Schubart, S. A. Smith, S. Stanton, E. J. P. Shields, George F. Stone, J. W. Starr, W. Alexander Smith, H. Shipley, Gerritt H. Smith, R. L. Tinkham, Trustee, J. Thomson, Joseph R. Temple, Moses Taylor, J. M. Underwood, A. R. Van Nest, Julia A. Van Ness, E. Van Ness, H. P. Ward, C. P. Williams, H. Webster, D. S. Wilson, T. J. Wilson, George Wildes, J. S. Wallace, A. B. West, E. W. Willard, Joseph Whittaker, E. T. Watkins, E. L. Winthrop, Trustee, P. L. Yoe, Henry Young, James H. Young, Henry L. Young, and bearing the following numbers, to-wit: Nos. [illegible], are, by resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, ordered to be called in and paid; and the same will be redeemed at the office of the Company on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1876. The holders of said bonds are hereby notified thereof, and that on and after the said 1st day of January, A. D. 1876, the said bonds will cease to bear interest.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. T. WATKINS, President.
JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, 1875.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is at the Armory awaiting a claimant a lady's gold watch, patent lever, made by H. Montadon, of Liverpool.

The property on the northwest corner of Wood and Hubbard streets—120 feet by 100—has been sold by Patrick M. Donnellan to Andrew Lester for $25,000.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building,) was: At 8 a. m., 31 degrees; 10 a. m., 33; 12 m., 35; 3 p. m., 33; 8 p. m., 32.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the remains of Nicholas Hager, a Polish tailor, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 814 West Lake street, Saturday evening. Heart-disease was decided upon as the cause.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the office of the Association in the Merchants' Building, when the report on the South Town steal, which Mike Evans probably thought was forgotten, will be read, and an opinion on the Mayor's continuance in office will be presented.

A man suffering either from delirium or from insanity was found rolling about on the lake shore last evening by Officer Tim Ryan, who rescued him just as he had fallen into the lake, and was on the point of drowning. The unknown man was taken to the County Hospital, and an attempt will be made to learn his residence to-day.

In Sunday's TRIBUNE it was stated that the engineer at the Insane Asylum had burned the bottom out of two of the new boilers. It appears that the information was incomplete. The bottoms of the boilers were imperfect, but the responsibility was with the contractor, who used an inferior quality of iron, and not the engineer, who never touched the boilers. The defect has now been remedied at the expense of the contractor.

An unknown man was found wandering in what appeared to be a delirious condition, last evening, in the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Twelfth street. He was taken to the Armory, and thence to the County Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. He was about 25 years of age, apparently a laboring man, and was clad in a suit of mixed goods. The Coroner has hopes of establishing his identity at the inquest to be held to-day.

A young man of 23 years of age, named Garry Mitchell, employed as a brakeman on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, slipped and fell while coupling cars on the road near the Harrison street crossing, shortly after 11 o'clock Sunday night. The train passed over his legs just below the knees, inflicting such terrible injuries that he died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner yesterday held the inquest, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The following additions have been made to the Centennial Department of the festival to be held in the New England Church Chapel on the evenings of Thursday and Friday: A powder-horn curiously carved by a Federal soldier while in camp in Cambridge, in 1775; a Masonic pin worn by George Washington; a sword used by Col. Samuel Bigelow in the Revolution; the commission issued to Col. Bigelow by John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts; a deed of land in Hartford County, Conn., 1770; a Boston *Gazette* of 1770; a *Maryland Journal* of 1775; five specimens of Continental currency, and coins of the earliest coinage of the country. Other particulars will be found in the advertisement.

BENJAMIN'S OFFER.

The attention of gentlemen who want to secure an honest government and to stop crime is called to the following communication from "Benjamin"—Christian name unknown. Benjamin has traveled extensively with a circus company, and has consequently cut his eye-teeth, and may be trusted to carry out the rather heavy contract he says he is willing to take. In view of the fact that the first thing he proposes to do is to clear out the present City Administration his offer should be closed with at once, before any of the Aldermen get at him and corrupt him.

Thus speaks Benjamin, the youngest son of Jacob:

A VOICE TO THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

In view of the goodness of a kind Providence towards this beautiful city and country (believing, as I do, that soon, like a whirlwind, His judgments will come upon us, except we repent), the following offer is made:

With the aid of Divine wisdom, for the four coming years, I will give bonds of $4,000,000 for the redemption of the three following pledges:

First—I will fill every office of trust with men who are not only qualified, but those who fear God and work righteousness, without charge to the city except their expenses.

Second—I will quench the flames of hell by drying up the flood of intemperance.

Third—I will destroy the house of ill-fame, or change it to one of prayer and praise to God.

BENJAMIN, of London.

THE BUNKO-MEN.

That Supt. Hickey's recent raid upon the bunko people was a pretty effectual one is proven not only by the fact that few countrymen have recently had to regret "representing," but by the voices of sorrow which come up from localities which have become cities of refuge for the flying bunkoists. Says the New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 10th:

New Orleans has recently received an accession to her population which is by no means desirable, and which our police authorities should take immediate steps to rid us of. We refer to a mob of "bunko" men, who, having been run out of Chicago by the authorities as a nuisance, have selected this city as the one in which it may most safely ply its nefarious game, which is even worse than highway robbery, and which has been of incalculable injury to us in the past.

The holidays are nearly here, and, within the next few weeks, thousands of strangers will arrive, most of whom will bring with them more or less large sums of money. If these people, who come to New Orleans to spend a pleasant time and invest their hardly-won earnings, be left to the mercy of these prowling and unscrupulous bands of bunko-men, it will be not only a burning shame and severe reflection upon the community, but a positive crime. We owe our visitors protection, and we have a police quite ample to guard them from plunderers, if it does its duty. That the Superintendent of Police will see that this protection is afforded we have every reason to believe, inasmuch as he has very effectually thus far, as we learn, prevented the opening of bunko-houses or the prosecution of the game. It is much easier, however, to prevent the opening of the game than to stop it after it has commenced operations, and we now warn Superintendent Loan that unless rigid measures be adopted to suppress the recently-arrived mob of bunko-men from Chicago, the game will be in full operation here in a few days. Let him, in the exercise of the power he wields, tell these men to "move on" to other fields and pastures new. This community has been shorn enough already.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

WHAT GEN. STAGER HAS TO SAY.

Learning that Gen. Anson Stager, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, had left New York City for home last Saturday afternoon, the TRIBUNE reporter laid in ambush for him, and succeeded in capturing him soon after his arrival. Of course the only item of news worth discussing was the proposed reduction of the salaries of the employes of the Company. The conversation was as follows:

Reporter—Have you been to New York?

Gen. Stager—Yes, sir.

R.—Is there any news? Did you hear anything about a reduction of wages?

Gen. S.—Not so much as you newspaper men have heard. Why in the world do you folks sell so much news for so little money? What you cannot ascertain you write up, and I am sorry to say you are aided too much by outsiders.

R.—Is there any truth in the statement that your Company intends reducing the salaries of its employes, or, in other words, are the circulars already in circulation among operators based upon facts?

Gen. S. (putting his hand in his pocket)—True, young man, true. But let me tell you, sir, I think it is

THE MOST SENSIBLE THING THAT THE COMPANY COULD DO

under the circumstances. You perceive that the receipts of the Company have fallen off materially since October up to the present time—that is, in comparison with the same months of other years. Since the panic, the Western Union has neither constructed nor reconstructed any of its lines, but, now that many of the lines have become old and useless, and new places are springing up, it is forced to adopt some new mode of business. The only sensible thing the Company could do was to retrench, and the Executive Committee were of the opinion that nowhere on the expense list could this retrenchment be more appropriately commenced than on salaries.

R.—Well, are the reductions as serious as have been reported?

Gen. L.—Not at all, dear sir; not at all. They are so slight that no one can grumble.

R.—Can you give me

A LIST OF THEM?

Gen. S.—I cannot. The schedules will not be forthcoming until next week. I have, however, a copy of the order as passed by the Executive Committee of the Company, which I can let you see, but would not feel privileged to allow you to copy, as some little points are not made quite as clear as they will be when the schedules are finished. The President's salary is reduced 25 per cent. All subordinates over $5,000 are reduced 20 per cent; that's me, you see. It takes just one-fifth of my salary out of my pocket. The Company knows very well that if I don't like it, I have the right of an American freeman to find some other employment. Salaries between $2,500 and $5,000 are reduced 15 per cent; under $2,500 and over $1,200, or $100 per month, 10 per cent; and all under that down to $600 per annum, 5 per cent. There are a number of employes, say 5,000, whose salaries are under this last figure, and are consequently not touched at all by the reduction. At this rate an operator who had received $105 per month would receive but $94.50, while one who had been receiving but $100 per month would receive $95. But all these little discrepancies are fully guarded against in the schedule to be issued next week. In this connection there is a fact which redounds greatly to the credit of the Executive Committee, and that is this: Under the new schedules a great many fractional salaries would be created, and in every such instance the Company has given the employe the benefit of the division and raised his salary to the next highest whole number.

R.—Do you anticipate

ANY DISTURBANCES

in the Chicago office on account of the reduction?

Gen. S.—I anticipate nothing. I tell you plainly and bluntly that I think the Company has done as well as it could by its employes. There may be some who will insist that they have not, but about this class I know nothing, and therefore cannot tell whether they will submit or whether they will remonstrate. This I will say, I consider strikes of all kinds as very injurious. I have been an operator myself, and never could see what was to be gained by any combination among the employes. If one man has a family he has no business to link their fortunes with any other person's family. I never yet knew an industrious young man who could not rise by his industry. Year after year he becomes important, and cannot fail to be advanced in some degree proportionate to his merit.

R.—Then you suppose that accurate knowledge of the reduction will tend to calm the feelings of the employes who met Saturday afternoon?

Gen. S.—I am happy to state that the majority of the employes who attended that meeting, and especially those who made themselves prominent in it, are not our best employes. If any of them come to me about the matter, I shall tell them precisely what I think.

THERE NEVER WAS A FAIRER REDUCTION

of wages by any corporation; the big-bugs lose the most, and so they ought, for they can best afford it. Now, you are not going to relate all I say to you, are you?

R.—Precisely.

Gen. S.—Well, you may close by saying that in my visit to other cities on the route to New York I found the employes very well satisfied with the change in their plethoric pocket-books.

The reporter then left, leaving the General to retire to his home, and then to pleasant dreams about how furious President Orton will be at the loss of one-fourth of his salary.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city have forwarded a protest to the Executive Committee in New York against the proposed reduction of salaries.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO DELEGATES.

An adjourned meeting of the local delegates to the National Transportation Convention was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, ex-Gov. Bross in the chair, and H. C. Ranney Secretary. There were present J. B. Drake, J. Young Scammon, S. S. Hayes, George Armour, W. N. Brainard, and John Buehler.

The Secretary read a dispatch from the private secretary of Gov. Beveridge, stating that the Governor was necessarily absent in New York, and could not deliver the address of welcome to the Convention.

Word was also received from Mayor Colvin, who had been subsequently invited to deliver the address, that he would not be able to be present.

Mr. Drake moved that S. S. Hayes, the next highest officer in the City Government, be appointed to deliver the welcoming address, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Hayes, being present, accepted the position.

An informal discussion followed as to the best way to entertain the visiting delegates.

Mr. Scammon moved the appointment of a Committee of Nine to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the delegates, with power to add to the Committee and appoint sub-committees. Carried.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as said Committee: George Armour, J. Y. Scammon, S. S. Hayes, J. W. Preston, H. C. Ranney, W. G. Brainard, J. B. Drake, John Buehler, ex-Gov. Bross, and J. F. Claflin.

The meeting then adjourned until this evening.

The Committee of Arrangements held a meeting after adjournment, and appointed a Finance Committee composed of Messrs. Bross, Ranney, and Preston.

The Committee adjourned until this evening.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—In your issue I think of the 11th inst. you published over the signature of Michael Foster a communication which is not only inferentially a libel upon me, but is substantially untrue in almost every other particular. Soon after Mr. Foster moved into the house he refers to (in May, 1874), next to the one I then and now occupy, he called to borrow the key of my front-door to open his own. I informed him that my key would not unlock his door, as I had had occasion to try it, at which he seemed very angry and went away muttering. From that time until he moved away I had no peace. My fence was injured, my flowers destroyed, and the most disgusting filth thrown from his house into my yard. Neither myself or my daughters could go into our garden, when he was about his house, without being grossly insulted either by words or gestures. On one occasion when I met him upon the walk he crowded me into the gutter, and at another time expectorated into a pail of water I was carrying. For a long time I bore all this without reply or retaliation, until his conduct became so outrageous that I caused him to be arrested and punished for disorderly conduct, as he states—which, in fact, is almost the only truth contained in his whole communication. I was in hopes that he would be admonished by the fine imposed upon him by the Court, and thereafter leave us in peace, but such was not the result. He became worse and worse, and gave to his foul tongue such unbridled license that I felt constrained to bring a suit against him for slander, which was tried on the 18th of October last, when the jury gave me a verdict for $3,166. Mr. Foster's arrest was not the "result of a blunder" made by the "city press" in publishing a statement that he had signed a bond with Mr. Cahill for $10,000, or any other sum, as neither myself or my attorneys had seen or heard of the published statement alluded to, until after his arrest and commitment to jail. I should have had Mr. Foster arrested soon after the rendition of the judgment, had I not been informed that some of the members of his family were ill with scarlet fever. When assured of their recovery I did not deem it my duty to delay his arrest longer. About my or any other person's swearing that Mr. Foster was about to leave the country is a sheer fabrication on his part, and shows how little regard he has for the truth. I certainly have never taken any oath or made any affidavit in the matter, and, further, am informed that the writ issues upon application as a matter of course, without the oath or affidavit of any one. One of my attorneys informs me that he met Mr. Foster once and attempted to talk with him about a settlement, but that he was very abrupt, and that no proposition was made or any sum mentioned by either party. So much for the truth of the statement made by Foster, that an offer was made to settle for $200. Mr. Foster has no one to blame but himself for the situation in which he finds himself. He says he is "a prisoner without a crime." A jury of his country have said upon their oaths that he has been guilty of the dastardly crime of attempting to blacken the character and destroy the good name of a defenseless woman. He says that he is "a victim of injustice in its worst form." Why did he not make it so appear in court? He had every opportunity. Why did he not put witnesses upon the stand to prove the truth of his statements? Because he could not. Why did he not take the stand himself and make his words good? Because he dared not. He dared not even to show his face in court.

MRS. TERHUNE.

OUR MILK LAWS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The milk law of the State of New York, as published in Saturday morning's TRIBUNE, will undoubtedly be the law that will be presented to the Common Council as a substitute for the law now pending before that body establishing the office of Milk-Inspector. There are 300 milkmen in the City of Chicago, and of this number only sixty are members of the Milk-Dealers' Union. And why? Because by the by-laws of the Union the sale of swill-milk is prohibited. Saturday's *Journal* says: "The Milkmen's Union have prepared an ordinance relative to the inspection of milk and the prevention of the sale of adulterations. The ordinance is similar to the one recently sent to the Council, with the exception that the Inspector is made a salaried officer instead of a feed one."

In answer to the *Journal*, I say that the Milk-Dealers' Union have not prepared an ordinance relative to milk inspection, neither is it similar to the one recently attempted to be jumped through the Common Council. I will also say that the *Journal* reporter has either intentionally misrepresented facts, or else he has utterly failed in his duty to his employers. Sec. 1 of the New York law provides a penalty for selling impure or unwholesome milk; Sec. 2, a penalty for adulterating milk for sale or improperly keeping cows; Sec. 3 says cans to be marked—penalty for neglect; Sec. 4 declares addition of water an adulteration, and swill-milk is declared unwholesome.

The law before the Common Council provides that the Mayor shall issue licenses to milk depots, groceries, stalls, or wagons; licenses to expire April 1, 1876, and yearly thereafter, at $20 per year; number of license to be displayed in a conspicuous place; skimmed milk, when sold, must be so stated, and grocers and stalls must exhibit signs in a conspicuous place; whoever sells, or has in his possession with intent to sell, or offers for sale or exchange, adulterated milk, or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added, or offers for sale or exchange as pure milk any milk from which cream, or any part thereof, has been removed, shall be liable to the penalties provided; violation of ordinance may be prosecuted, and one-half of fine shall go to complainant, and one-half to pay Inspector,—penalty, $25 to $100; Board of Health to appoint a Milk Inspector, with power of removal at discretion, and compensation of Inspector to be paid by the Board of Health, and paid out of licenses, together with other expenses, the balance to go to the City Treasury; should any provisions, enacted ordinances, or any part thereof, be inconsistent with any part of the preceding sections, they shall be repealed.

The people can readily see that the Common Council bill is drawn in the interest of an Inspector. The editor of the *Evening Journal* was invited by John Leffler, President of the Milk-Dealers' Union, to aid in the preparation of laws that would meet the wishes of the people, and in the letter of invitation it was stated that it was proposed to discuss and prepare "milk laws," and not to instruct the authorities how they were to administer those laws. The public can judge for themselves of the good wishes of the editor of the *Journal* or his able representative.

WILLIAM HEADLAM, JR.

THE STAMP CLERK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—In your issue to-day is a letter written by one "Common Sense," who would try and impress the public at large with the serious inattention of the clerk in charge of the window at the Post-Office in not telling of the lesser rate on mail matter, but who charges up the mail at the highest rate because of the writing thereon. These are the clerk's orders, and he is bound to obey them, but he always gives the lower rate and explains the ruling unless there is a large crowd (as there frequently is about 6 o'clock) who are pressing for their stamps. The position of stamp clerk is not one of very great remuneration, and is one at which great annoyances and insults are thrown every day. The clerk is very frequently accosted by a man who will rush up with a tied-up package and ask the postage thereon. The clerk asks if there is any writing inside, or what rate he wishes the package to go by, and is told that it is none of his damned business, or to go to hell, or something of the kind, which he would not say twice if the clerk was not in the employ of Uncle Sam, and inside of the railing. If any man within six blocks of the Post-Office wants to get a $5, $10, or $20 bill changed, he goes to the office, asks for a postal card, and presents the same in payment. The ruling of the Department exempts the clerk from making change, but he hardly ever refuses the bill, although he could. Please let justice be done to Uncle Sam's employes, although they are but dogs and everybody's servant.

AN EX-STAMP CLERK.

OUR HYDRANT WATER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Will you be kind enough to publish the following fact, in order to bring it to the knowledge of those whom it may concern? Friday morning my wife observed, when drawing water from the hydrant, that the water had a scent and taste as if carbolic acid was mixed with it. My attention was called to this very singular phenomenon, for which I could not form the slightest reason, and found that all eatables cooked with the water were of very bad taste. I ordered water to be procured from my neighbors, and, on hearing them make the same complaint, I convinced myself that this singular observation was not imaginary. Yesterday this change in the water was not so conspicuous; this morning, however, it was as bad as Friday. The same thing has been observed on Wisconsin street. Hoping that the proper authorities can explain and remedy this evil, if possible, I remain, sir, respectfully yours,

RESIDENT ON LINCOLN AVENUE.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Deputy Coroner McGirr is again on the sick list. The office does not appear to agree with him.

The Sheriff yesterday appointed Capt. Daniel Gleason, of the Clan-na-Gael Guards, bailiff in the Criminal Court.

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of a number of petty cases and listened to several complaints of the same character.

The Sheriff yesterday ordered two prisoners to be sent to the kitchen for duty, accompanying the order with an injunction against their being allowed any privileges outside.

The building was crowded with applicants for positions in the gift of the County Board yesterday, they expecting that the election would occur. They lingered about all day, and finally went home disappointed. The election is now expected to take place Thursday.

The County Treasurer yesterday informed the County Board that there was but $30,000 in the Treasury to the credit of the General fund, and asking that body to make some provision for the future. This means that another temporary loan is necessary for the fund. It is estimated that a loan of not less than $200,000 additional to the loan of $100,000 negotiated a few weeks ago will be required to run the fund until the taxes of 1875 begin to come in.

THE WHYLAND MURDER TRIAL.

The call in the Criminal Court for Thursday will be confined to the case of Davis for the murder of Whyland. The attachment issued for a witness at Dixon Wednesday last was promptly sent to the Sheriff of Lee County, but nothing has been heard from it. This is the man by whom Davis expects to prove his insanity. Of course, there will be an effort made Thursday for further delay; if not on account of this witness, some other excuse will be made. The State's Attorney, however, will urge the trial, and will do the best he can to secure an intelligent jury.

THE INDICTED JUDGES.

The cases of Otto Bluhm, James Gleason, and W. J. McKinney, of the Fifth Ward, and William Handley, F. Bormann, and James Handley, of the Eighteenth Ward, all indicted judges of election, were called in the Criminal Court yesterday morning for trial. In the the case of the Eighteenth Ward, the People were not ready, and in the Fifth Ward the defendants asked for time. The cases were allowed to go over until this morning. Subpœnas were issued by the People for additional witnesses, and an order was directed to the County Clerk to produce the poll-lists, tally-sheets, etc., of the Fifth Ward for use in the trial. Wirt Dexter will assist in the prosecution of the cases.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons reads to-night at Farwell Hall.

The South Side Sunday-school teachers meet this evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

The lunches of the Woman's Temperance Union at 168 East Madison street will continue to-day and Wednesday.

The Academy of Sciences meets this evening at No. 263 Wabash avenue. The Hon. J. D. Caton will read a paper on "The American Reindeer."

"All-Saints'" holiday social, with music and collation, comes off this evening at Grow's Opera-Hall, No. 517 West Madison street, between Sheldon street and Bishop court.

The adjourned meeting of the friends and admirers of the Hon. John O'Connor Power, M. P., will be held this evening at the Club Room of the Great Central Hotel, on Market and Washington streets, for the purpose of completing arrangements for his lecture on "Home Rule for Ireland," which takes place at Hooley's Opera-House Sunday evening.

A special meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, No. 789 Michigan avenue, at 2 o'clock to-day. Business of importance is to be transacted.

The Convention of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce (formerly American Cheap Transportation Association) will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

The Hon. E. Lynch, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Unions of Illinois, will lecture on total abstinence this evening at Maskell Hall, 173 South Desplaines street. Other prominent speakers are also engaged.

A meeting of the farmer-delegates to the Transportation Convention, and others interested therein from the producers' standpoint, will be held at the office of the *Western Rural*, 407 West Madison street, at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

All members of the G. A. R. residing in Cook County are earnestly requested to be present at the meeting called by the State Commander at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Wednesday evening, to take into consideration matters pertaining to the Centennial meeting at Philadelphia next year.

The collection of European paintings which has been on exhibition in Highwood's art-rooms, No. 165 Wabash avenue, and contains many important large works as well as choice gems, will be offered at public sale Thursday and Friday evenings of this week without reserve, as the owner sails directly for Europe to obtain an entirely new collection.

CRIMINAL.

Frank Endigus was caught with a sample candy case in his arms last night. He was trundled off to the Armory for petit larceny.

H. Geiger, for obtaining flour from Ganson & Nickerson under pretense of having some wealth, was held in bonds of $300 by Justice Foote to appear before the Criminal Court.

Officer Wells, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, has been looking for two chests of tea for the past few days, and last evening, while going home in the North Division, he caught sight of the property in an express wagon driven by Kernan Whalen, and as he could not account for the goods he was locked up in the Armory.

The inquest on Jennie Riley, who died Sunday afternoon in the County Hospital from a pistol-shot wound which she received some five or six weeks ago at the hands of an Italian named John Segur, will be held to-day. In the meantime the police hope to establish some facts in relation to the shooting other than those related by Jennie before her death.

There was a free fight yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock, in the vicinity of Fisk and Eighteenth streets, between some Germans and Bohemians, all of whom tried very hard to enjoy the privileges of a murderer's cell in the County Jail. During the fight Martin Schneeberger stabbed Fred Fehring in the right shoulder, inflicting a painful but not serious wound, and was in return stabbed in the right arm by Fehring. The irate German then stabbed Fehring's partner, a man named John Grehn, in the palm of the hand, causing him to bleed nearly to death. Fehring and Grehn state that Schneeberger began the row, on account of a jealousy about two girls whom the former were escorting home. Schneeberger, his brother Paul, Fehring, and Grehn were all locked up in the Madison Street Station, and the case continued until to-day, as the Bohemians were unable to appear.

A well-known gambler named Joe Martin was locked up in the Armory last night on complaint of John Dowling, the notorious, who charged him with assault with intent to kill, and with carrying concealed weapons. No weapon was found upon him, and to the other part of the gambler's complaint there is a story attached. Al Smith, a leader in the profession, is Dowling's bitterest enemy, and recently went to California, taking Joe Martin along with him for company. Joe returned a few days ago, and meeting Dowling in a Monroe street restaurant, was grossly insulted by him. Meeting Dowling again in the same place last evening, he was again insulted, and, not taking it up, Dowling struck at him. Friends prevented a further encounter, and Dowling procured the warrant in revenge. Martin tells some wicked stories about Dowling, as to how he wrote Cal Summers, who is also in California, to see that Al Smith was killed while out there, and this is the cause of the row between them.

RAILROAD THIEVES.

The Rock Island and Michigan Southern Railroads have suffered considerably within the past year from the depredations of a gang of thieves whose work was so perfect as to almost defy detection. Detective James Chapin was recently put to work on the case, and, with the assistance of a special officer, succeeded in bagging three well-known thieves, named Tom Collins, Joe Overly, and Jake Webber. One of the gang, after boarding a freight car, would throw off as much freight as could be conveniently managed at a time, and his accomplices following in the wake of the train gathered up the plunder and carted it off. Last Friday night the officers discovered Collins and another man throwing off hides valued at about $200, but, as the wagons failed to come to time, the thieves stowed away the hides and made tracks for their den. The officers followed, and at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue they arrested Collins and a man named Joe Overly. Their cases were continued under bail of $2,000 each.

THE CITY-HALL.

Solicitors for New Year's cards proved themselves a nuisance at the City-Hall.

Water-rents yesterday were $4,286.51, and real and personal property taxes $2,991.51.

The water, street, sewerage, and bridge employes of the Board of Public Works were paid $54,000 yesterday.

It is understood that Mark Sheridan will be employed by Mike Evans as an assistant. Mike says that he knows no one whom he could better trust, and that he shall have a place if he wants it.

A petition from many citizens was presented to the Board of Public Works for a sidewalk to extend east and west from Douglas Park, on Ogden avenue, and to extend to Lawndale. There have been parts of sidewalks, but a complete one is desired. The request will most likely be granted.

Mr. William Chambers, living on the corner of Carroll avenue and Paulina street, has presented to the city, through his friend, Mr. Peter Shaw, Superintendent of Union Park, a fine living porcupine, which has been placed among the other animals of the collection. The Grand Pacific Hotel need not apply for this animal for its next annual game dinner.

The Board of Public Works, with the Mayor, paid a visit to the Water-Works yesterday to examine the workings of a new smoke-consumer patented by Maj. Smith. Some fourteen years ago a similar machine was used, but the enormous expense of repairs overbalanced the economy in coal, and the consumer was banished. Should an invention be found that fulfills all that is claimed for the one under trial at present, the city would save from $30,000 to $50,000 a year, or the difference in the price between the quantity of hard coal now required to run the works and the soft coal that could otherwise be used.

The machine has not yet been fully tested, but it will undergo such a test under the most trying circumstances in the course of a few days, when the real merits of the invention will be discovered.

A SMALL FRAUD.

Last Wednesday morning a benevolent and tender-hearted German came to police headquarters, having in his charge a boy of about 13 years, whom he had found standing on a corner near the Northwestern Railroad Depot, crying to the best of his ability. Upon being questioned as to who he was, how he came there, and what was the matter, he told such a pitiful tale of abuse, poverty, hunger, and desolation as to completely soften the heart of his interrogator. His name, he said, was Willie Hanning, and he had, previous to last February, lived in New York with his parents, who kept a bakery. For the sum of $100 they had parted with him, and he, in company with twenty-nine other boys and two girls, had been brought West by a man whose name he did not know, and had been apprenticed to a farmer near Austin, Juneau County, Wis. He lived with the farmer till about a week ago, when he had been told that he was not wanted any longer, was given 21 cents, and told to leave. He took the train to Chicago, with the hope, after reaching the city, of being able to work his passage to New York on a cattle-train. He had eaten nothing, he said, for many hours, and knew no one to whom to go for assistance. The farmer in Wisconsin had abused and maltreated him, he had been beaten and starved, and since last February he had not received a cent, nor even a new garment to cover him. Such was the story as told the German, and afterwards repeated at the police headquarters.

The man was most enthusiastic in behalf of the boy, and spoke of the infamous traffic in human bodies that was revealed by the boy's recital. He asked for all kinds of aid for him, and seemed as earnest and interested as one could be.

W. Hanning was left in charge of the benevolent "Prince" who so tenderly guards the "wandering sheep" at the Central Station. The youth even promised to write to his benefactor as soon as he arrived home. He sat for awhile in the office, and was sent to the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home to be cared for till information could be had from his parents. Mayor Colvin and others who were interested telegraphed to 127 Third avenue, New York City, and also to Austin, Juneau County, Wis., for confirmation of the boy's tale. A reply was received, and the boy was sent for at the Home. But he had obtained permission to go out and buy a pocket-comb, and had not been heard of or seen since. The replies received by the Mayor were that no such boy was known in either place, and the inference is that the youth was about the sharpest little rascal that has come under official notice for many a day, and should be trained for the stage; for his tears were so natural as to enlist all beholders in his behalf, and his resigned and broken-hearted manner beat the German benefactor out of one square meal, Sim Prince out of another, and the City of Chicago out of two days' board.

SUBURBAN.

CICERO.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero met at the Town-Hall yesterday morning. Present, Trustees Niles, Scoville, Sharp, Willcox, Wanzer, and McCaffery.

A petition was received from C. E. Crafts and others requesting the Board to construct, by special assessment, a sidewalk on the south side of Madison street, from Walnut to West Fifty-third streets, and from Madison street to Lot 101 on West Fifty-third street. Referred to the Committee on Special Assessment.

The bonds of William Lung, Oliver Mitche, and E. Montelon for saloon licenses were approved.

A petition was received from J. J. Falvey for a license to sell liquors. It was referred to the Committee on License.

Trustee Scoville presented the following:

WHEREAS, One of the ordinances of the town now in force provides that policemen may be appointed by the Board of Trustees at the request of not less than ten householders who shall be residents and tax-payers in the district for which the appointment is asked; and,

WHEREAS, John Hagenn and L. Pinney are acting as policemen in violation of said ordinance; therefore,

Resolved, That said John Hagenn and L. Pinney be discharged.

The pay-roll of salaried officers for the months of October and November was read and approved and warrants ordered to issue for amounts.

The Finance Committee, to whom were referred the bills of C. E. Crafts, A. T. Hemminger, and E. S. Osgood, for services as Commissioners on Madison street and Ridgland avenue box-sewer, reported that there was no fund from which to pay the same. The report was adopted.

The Committee on License, to whom was referred the petition of J. J. Falvey for saloon license, reported that the petitioner had the names of a majority of voters in his district, and recommended that a license be granted on payment of fees and giving necessary bond. The report was adopted.

Trustee Donnersberger presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Town Clerk be instructed to notify Waixel Bros., on Market street, near Madison, in Chicago, to close their establishment near the distillery at Brighton, as it is a great nuisance to the people in the vicinity.

Trustee Donnersberger offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to employ an attorney up to April 1, 1876, to tend to any suits or assessments of the Town of Cicero.

Trustee Scoville moved as an amendment that F. A. Smith be employed. The amendment was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

The Board adjourned.

IRVING PARK.

The first regular meeting of the Literary and Dramatic Society was successful beyond the expectation of its warmest friends, proving conclusively that Irving Park has both the ability and desire to sustain a creditable enterprise of this character. The Literary was held at the residence of Mr. D. S. Pride Friday evening. All the parts were excellently well rendered, and the evening was passed agreeably and profitably by the members.

Another new thing in the Park, as welcome as it is new, is the skating-rink. The rink has been prepared for some time, and everything ready for a good old-fashioned winter carnival, but the ice—a very important element in this amusement—has hitherto been wanting, and obstinately refused to put in an appearance. Indeed, it was feared by some that, owing to the mild and unwintry character of the weather, the skating-park bid fair to be like some of *Mrs. Toodles'* purchases, of no particular use just now, but handy to have around for use in future emergencies. Thanks to old Boreas, who came down from the North Sunday, the ice is confidently looked for at an early date, and on its arrival the rink will be formally dedicated by the young people. A big thing on skates as well as ice is expected.

LOMBARD.

A very interesting missionary meeting was held in the church on the South Side last Sunday evening. The Indian question was discussed by the Rev. Mr. Caverns, J. T. Read, and others. There was appropriate music by the Lombard choir.

Mrs. T. Hayden has been spending a few days at her father's, Mr. N. Matson.

Thursday evening a few of the young people of Lombard met at the residence of Mr. J. B. Hull to celebrate the birthday anniversary of the Misses Allie and Alma Hull. A good supper was provided, and, all being in the best of spirits, a gay evening was passed.

The same evening old and young, ladies and gentlemen, met at the Hon. Isaac Claflin's,—the ladies to finish the work for the fair which is to be held in the hall on the North Side Friday evening. As soon as possible after the appointed time of work, the younger portion of the company escaped from the scene of labor and enjoyed a merry-making by themselves.

ILLINOIS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Movement to Secure a Suitable Representation of the Educational Interests of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—The following circular has been forwarded by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to County Superintendents, teachers, and other friends of education:

At a meeting of representative educators of Illinois, held in the City of Chicago on the 19th day of November, the following report of a committee appointed at said meeting was unanimously adopted:

"Your Committee on Finance respectfully report that to properly represent the educational progress and condition of our State at the Centennial Exposition, $10,000 should be raised; that nothing should be asked from the State Board of Centennial Commissioners, and that an appeal be made through the County Superintendents to the teachers of the State to raise the amount; that the details of the manner in which this shall be done be referred to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with an association of two gentlemen, to be appointed by himself.

"In accordance with the above report, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare a circular letter to be addressed to the friends of education throughout the State setting forth the needs of the educational department of the Illinois contribution to the Exposition, and indicating ways for raising the amount of money named in the report. It is certainly a matter of the utmost importance that our State should be properly represented in the Exposition in every department, especially in that of education. Illinois is now, in point of population, the fourth State in the Union, and will soon be the third. In wealth, intelligence, and political influence, her standing is at least equally high. Her appearance in Philadelphia ought to accord with her real position among her sisters; her citizens surely ought not to endure the disgrace of a meagre and unworthy representation upon the 100th anniversary of the national life. And where shall Illinois be most jealous of her fame if not in the representation of her educational progress and labors? Who among her citizens shall be eager to do her justice if not the teachers and friends of schools?

"In this enterprise the Legislature has not rendered a particle of aid. The pittance appropriated for the Centennial at its last session will be all needed in other channels. The friends of education must do all; must contribute every cent of the necessary funds, or they will not be contributed. Without these funds, to the amount named in the report, viz.: $10,000, the schools, colleges, and, indeed, all our educational institutions and enterprises will be unrepresented at Philadelphia, and Illinois will, in this case, count for no more than a square acre in the great American desert.

"How shall this money be raised?

"1. Every County Superintendent is earnestly solicited to make a vigorous appeal to the teachers and people of his county, and to secure from them an amount of money that shall be creditable alike to their liberality and patriotism. Let every teacher be urged to contribute of his own means and to collect from his pupils such sums as they are able to give. Meetings may be called in the different towns and school districts, and public interest thus awakened.

"2. Every teacher is invited to make this a personal matter. Do not wait too long for the County Superintendent, but, in some way, set the enterprise in motion at once. If every person now actually engaged in teaching in the State were to contribute one dollar, the amount would be fully made up. Let the pupils in all schools be urged to contribute liberally.

"3. Money can be raised in large amounts for this purpose by school-exhibitions in each School District charging a small admission fee.

"4. A revival of the spelling excitement might be successfully attempted in many portions of the State. Spelling contests between schools of different districts are suggested.

"Many other expedients, some of them doubtless better than those herein suggested, will occur to such as are willing to enter heartily upon this work. All moneys collected may be remitted directly to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Springfield, or indirectly through the County Superintendents by post-office order, draft, or express. Circulars giving full information concerning the educational part of the Exposition for the State of Illinois will soon be prepared, and distributed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RICHARD EDWARDS,
Pres't. Normal University.
J. M. GREGORY,
Regent Ill. Ind. University.
S. M. ETTER,
Supt. Public Instruction."

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 13, 1875.—In consideration of the great importance of this enterprise, I feel impelled, in addition to what the Committee has already said, personally to urge all County Superintendents to begin the work at once, so that the necessary funds may be forthcoming in time. The Exposition will open in the near future,—whatever is done must be done quickly and promptly. Let there be no delay on the part of the Superintendents or teachers. In this enterprise there is opportunity for a laudable spirit of emulation that can occur but once in a century. What Superintendent, what teacher, what school, what town or county will show the best results in the shortest time? With the amount mentioned in the resolution, the school interests of the State can be creditably represented. Without it any attempt must result in failure and disgrace before all civilized nations. The Committees on the different topics assigned are now at work upon the details for the representation. Ample space is secured in the Exposition building. All the necessary preparatory plans are being carried forward, but their success depends entirely upon your response to this appeal.

The amount asked is so small that, divided among the millions of the State, the individual will not feel it, but every man, woman, and child would deeply feel the shame and disgrace to the Commonwealth if what is done in this department at Philadelphia next year is not well and thoroughly done. The plan proposed makes this pre-eminently the work of the teachers. Having, without help from any source, made a creditable exhibition, all the honor will belong to them also.

It is hoped much may be done before the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Rock Island on the 27th inst. In any event, let all who are in attendance upon that meeting be prepared fully to discuss the plans already proposed, or to suggest such as will most effectually accomplish the desired result.

S. M. ETTER, Supt. Public Instruction.

Oil Paintings at Auction.

In calling attention to the elegant collection of paintings now on exhibition at the new art gallery of Elison, Pomeroy & Co., 87 Madison street, it is but justice to say they are the finest collection offered by this popular firm for years, and as the pictures will be sold without reserve it will be a rare opportunity for our citizens to adorn their houses. Sale takes place this day at 10 o'clock a. m., 2 and 7 p. m.

Our Suburban Dwellings

are notoriously incomplete nowadays without the earth-closet, something that will supplant water-closets and privies altogether. Send to Dalton, 192 and 194 State street, for circular.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

Musical Presents.

A superb display of elegant musical boxes and other musical goods, suitable for holiday presents, at Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets.

An Elegant Gift.

One of those famous Weber pianos or Estey organs. Can only be found at Story & Camp's, 211 State street.

For Holiday Presents,

combining taste, utility, and ornament, go early to J. M. W. Jones', No. 104 Madison street.

Lundborg's California Water

for toilet and bath; delightfully fragrant and refreshing

Children's Photographs

at Brand's, $3 per dozen.

DEATHS.

UNDERWOOD—Monday p. m., Dec. 13, Clarence Ryder, only son of P. L. and the late Hannah M. Underwood, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Funeral Wednesday at 11 a. m., at residence, 1037 Michigan-av.

BEIRS—Henrietta Beirs, wife of Maurice Beirs, Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, aged 64 years.

Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from late residence, 1473 Prairie-av.

FOLSOM—At Baraboo, Wis., Dec. 12, Mary Augusta, only daughter of the Rev. George P. and Lizzie F. Folsom, aged 10 years.

HURLBUT—At the residence of her brother, Mr. Thomas Riffe, in Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 25, of diphtheria, Maggie R., wife of Seth E. Hurlbut, of Chicago, aged 26 years and 11 months.

Interment at Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Dec. 2.

MORSE—Dec. 13, in this city, at the residence of F. B. Wilkie, 12 Hamilton-av., of pneumonia, John Morse, aged 71 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 1 p. m., at Elgin, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Our Infant

Has been brought safely through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it."

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

The King of Italy

has conferred upon Dr. de Jongh the dignity of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, $1, by all Druggists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

Regular Auction Sale Tuesday, Dec. 14.

We are closing out all consignments in Dry Goods, etc., and will offer at this sale attractive lines of Piece Goods, Notions, Men's, Women's, and Children's Hosiery, Gents' and Ladies' Underwear, White Goods, Fancy Linen Table Cloths, Towels, etc., Mens' Overshirts, Felt Skirts, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, etc.

Fine display Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ties and Bows, Fancy Ruffles, Collars, etc.

Fancy Woolens and Knit Goods, Nubias, Scarfs, Hoods, Mits, Jackets, Gloves, etc.

Men's and Boys' Winter Hats and Caps, Gloves, Gaunts, and Mits, nice lines.

SANTA CLAUS.

A very attractive line of Holiday Goods, Toys, Games, Puzzles, Fancy Notions, etc., to which the attention of the trade is invited.

CARPETS.

Closing sales of cottage and Ingrain Carpets. Sale open 9:30 a. m. Carpet sale 11 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Wednesday, Dec. 15,

Regular Auction Sale of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Desirable lines of Beaver, Fur-lined and Wool-lined Goods, Rubbers, Alaskas, etc.

Our own warranted Sucker Boots, and a full line of M. F. Pratt & Co.'s celebrated Women's Shoes.

These goods must be closed, as manufacturers are pressing us for money.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

SPECULATION IN WALL-ST.

$500,000 has been made in a single investment of $100. This of course is an extraordinary occurrence; but ordinarily $5 can realize—say $25,000. Even sums as low as $1 can be safely invested, when favorable results can show a profit of $5,000.

Circulars, giving full information, sent free by addressing TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

LIQUORS.

Fine Old N. E. Rum.

We are prepared to furnish all parties requiring a supply of superior New England Rum, of various ages, in such quantities as may be required. All orders or inquiries addressed to the undersigned will receive immediate attention.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State-st., Boston, Mass.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Special Sale of Furniture

To close several invoices, we make a special Closing Sale TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 9:30 a. m.

PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, STOVES, &c.

Also balance invoice seasonable furs.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THE GREAT

AUCTION SALE!

OF

168 Oil Paintings

At our new

ART GALLERY,

No. 87 Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre, commences this morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, and at 2 and 7 p. m.

Every picture a choice work of art, elegantly mounted in a fine gold-gilt frame, and every painting offered positively to be sold.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE

OF THE SEASON.

Marble Mantels.

We are instructed by the

SCHUERMAN & HAND MANTEL CO.

To make a closing auction sale of a superb collection of

460 Marble Mantels

At their warerooms,

CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND VAN BUREN-ST.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 a. m.

The attention of builders is particularly called to this sale, which is positively without limit or reserve.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK

Rich, Elegant, and Medium

New Furniture

AT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE,

Being the entire stock of a manufacturer and dealer, sold under Chattel Mortgage, consisting of

24 CHAMBER SETS, in all the latest styles, Marble-Top Dressing Cases and Dressing Bureaus.

16 PARLOR SUITS, upholstered in Plush, Rep, Terry, Hair Cloth, etc.

Also his Entire Stock of Lounges, Sofas, Extension and Marble-Top Tables, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Hat-Racks, Towel-Racks, Bedsteads, etc., etc., all first-class goods, and to be positively sold without any limit or reserve whatever.

The goods will be removed to the large stores

Nos. 77 and 79 Dearborn-st.,

For convenience of sale, which will take place on

Thursday Morning, Dec. 16, at 10 o'cl'k.

☞ Furniture buyers, consumers, and dealers should attend this sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, at 9:30 o'clock,

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.

An Immense Stock New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

A full line new and used Carpets;
Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus;
Blankets, Comforters, Mattresses, &c., &c.
Crockery in open lots, Lamps, Glassware, Plated Ware, Cigars, Notions, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.

THIRD GREAT MONTHLY CATALOGUE SALE

OF

$30,000

WORTH OF

Unredeemed Pledges

Consisting of a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches, of the most celebrated American, Swiss, and English makes, in Key and Stem Winders, Levers, Duplex, etc.; Double-Barreled Breech-Loading Guns, Revolvers, and Rifle Canes, Mathematical Instruments, Opera and Field Glasses, first-class French Mantel Clocks, Bronze Ornaments; Diamond, Emerald, Sapphire, Cameo, and Coral Jewelry; Solid Gold Chains and Jewelry, Solid Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, new and suitable for Holiday Presents, Gold-Headed Canes, Fine Furs, etc., which have been deposited with Mr. A. GOLDSMID, Pawnbroker, 98 East Madison-st., as collateral security, and are now sold to pay advances and charges

BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their Auction Rooms, 108 East Madison-st.,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 14, '75, at 10 o'clock, sharp.

WATCHES—At 11 o'clock.
SOLID SILVERWARE—At 12 o'clock.
DIAMONDS, ETC.—At 1 o'clock.
GUNS AND REVOLVERS—At 2:30 o'clock.

Goods on view on morning of sale. Seats provided for ladies.

At 94 Thirty-third-st.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIANO, &C.,

At Auction,

Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 94 Thirty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av., the whole consisting of Parlor, Dining-Room, and Chamber Sets, Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Brussels and other Carpets, &c., &c. Also, a fine, full, sweet-toned Piano in rosewood case.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.,

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 15, at 9:30 o'clock,

MISFIT CARPETS.

Double and Single Cutters,
New Top Buggy, Harness, Blankets, etc.
AT 11 O'CLOCK—White Granite, Rockingham, and Yellow Ware. Fine Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Assorted Glassware, Prime White Lead, etc.

30 ROLLS CARPETING,

50 MISFIT CARPETS,

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 15, at 10 O'clock,

At our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, and MITTS.

FUR GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 16, at 9:30 o'clock.
ALSO, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

40 DOZ. LAMBS' WOOL LUNG PROTECTORS.

At 108 East Madison-st., second floor.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN

BOOKS!

FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 2:30 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE

Furniture, Household Goods, Carpets, etc.
SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.

8,000 CASES

BOOTS & SHOES

Fur and Wool-Lined Goods, Rubbers, Arctics, &c.

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 14, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

200 LOTS OF BANKRUPT

BOOTS & SHOES

At Our Sale, this TUESDAY MORNING, without Reserve.

Fine Goods, Beaver and Fur Slippers, etc.

JAMES P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.